"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

ONE CENT

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ONE CENT

THE WEATHER.
Fair; light southwesterly winds.

VOL. XLVIII..NO. 15,434. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 28, 1899.—FOURTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT in Greater New York; Elsewhere and Jersey City. TWO CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market strong.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 81c; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 40½c; cash cotton, 6 1-16c.

FOREIGN.—At a meeting in London last evening, in connection with the International Council of Women, Archbishop Ireland made an eloquent speech in favor of arbitration. An address was made by Mrs. May Wright Sewall, Vice President of the Council. At the day session of the Council, which is divided into five sections, the announcement that Mrs. Frances Scott of Massachusetts would read a paper opposing female suffrage was greeted with a storm of hisses. In an address in London before the Catholic Union Society of Great Britain, Archbishop Ireland expressed the hope that the friendship between Great Britain and the United States would increase as the years passed. In a letter Cardinal Vaughan, Archbishop of Westminster, expressed substantially the same sentiments. The Sfax, with Capt. Dreyfus on board, has not yet arrived at Brest, and there are many rumors and suppositions there as to the cause of the delay. The mast of the cup challenger Shamrock was stepped yesterday, and a new plate inserted in place of the one damaged at the launch on Monday. The Legislative Assembly of Victoria, Australia, passed the first reading of the Federal Enabling act. Joseph Chamberlain announced in the House of Commons that he hoped a bill providing for Australian Federation would be introduced early next session. The jury in the suit for divorce brought in London by Mrs. Pole against Chandos Pole found the charges of cruelty proved, but disagreed as to the other charges. Decision in the case was adjourned. The London Times reports that the Russian disarmament plans have failed. A dispatch from The Hague says Germany will accept the principle of a permanent tribunal of arbitration, as outlined in the Anglo-American plans introduced at the Peace Conference. The Japanese battleship Hatsuse was launched at Newcastle, England, yesterday. The United States Ambassador at London, Joseph H. Choate, conferred with Lord Salisbury yesterday regarding the objection raised by Canada to the modus vivendi in connection with the Alaskan boundary dispute. It is said in Washington that Canada's action may entirely destroy the chances of a reassembling of the Joint High Commission.—Pages 1 and 7.

Page 1.

William Goebel was nominated for Governor of Kentucky by the Democrats last night.

Members of the Produce Exchange said yesterday that they thought control of the Boston and Albany system by the New York Central would injure the commerce of the Port of New York.

Pennsylvania's university eight won the intercollegiate boat race at Poughkeepsie yesterday by a half length, after a mighty struggle with Wisconsin, who led until within a few hundred yards of the finish and lost only by bad steering. Cornell was third, two and a half lengths behind Wisconsin, and two lengths in front of Columbia. It was one of the best races ever rowed at the distance on any course in America, and was witnessed by 20,000 people. Pennsylvania's time was 20:04; Wisconsin's, 20:05½.

Page 3.

The fleet of the Atlantic Yacht Club will start from Larchmont July 5 on its annual cruise.

In an interview in Detroit Gov. Pingree, talking of his combination with Secretary Alger, says that the Senatorial campaign will be neither a repudiation nor an indorsement of the National Administration. He hints that Alger may have thought President McKinley made a mistake in the conduct of the war.

Cabinet officials at Washington are said to be highly indignant at Secretary Alger for divuging official secrets in a recent newspaper interview, and it is said Secretary Gage has called the President's attention to the matter. Secretary Alger again insists that he will not resign, but will remain in the Cabinet until the expiration of the present Administration.

The Columbia and Defender had two races yesterday off Newport, the Columbia gaining on the old boat each time on the hitches. There was very little advantage, however, and some yachtsmen feel disappointed by the showing of the new boat. C. Oliver Iselin says that he would be perfectly contented if the Columbia could gain five minutes on the Defender in a thirty-mile race. The race for the New York Yacht Club Cup will be sailed July 6 off Sandy Hook.

Page 4.

The new Ward liner Mexico broke the record from Havana to New York.

John Roberts of Astoria has reopened an old claim against the State for $138,976.54 on the ground of alleged false imprisonment.

The New York and Long Island Terminal Railway Company, which proposes building a tunnel under the East River, yesterday made application to the Municipal Assembly for a franchise.

The goods seized in the baggage of Mrs. Phyllis E. Dodge, who arrived Saturday on the St. Paul, will be thoroughly examined to-day. The woman's lawyer claims the ten-thousand-dollar pearl ring is worth only $8.

Page 5.

The commencement exercises of the Jewish Theological Seminary were held last evening. The Rev. Dr. H. Pereira Mendes delivered the address to the graduates.

The Clyde Line freight steamship Pawnee was destroyed by fire at midnight Sunday when off Currituck, on the North Carolina coast. The officers and crew took to one of the small boats and were rescued by the George W. Clyde of the same line.

Page 7.

Gen. Tomaso Herrera, a political leader of Colombia, died in this city yesterday.

Page 8.

The New York baseball team scored its eighth consecutive victory yesterday, defeating the Clevelands by a score of 6 to 1.

There was a surprise at Sheepshead Bay yesterday, when in the fourth race Knight of the Garter galloped home an easy winner in front of Ben Holladay.

At the first day of the Newmarket July meeting Sloan rode three winners. Richard Croker's three-year-old brown colt Knickerbocker finished second in the race for the Visitors' Plate.

Page 11.

Directors of the North American Trust Company yesterday accepted the resignations of Vice Presidents Jarvis and Conklin.

President Sherman of the National Bank of Commerce says that he will not withdraw his resignation.

Page 12.

A new steel company has been formed, with James M. Waterbury as President. Its plant will be in Astoria and its output will be large.

Page 14.

Complaints have been received by THE TIMES that the rules in regard to smoking on the open cars of the Metropolitan system are not enforced.

The work of taking testimony in the suit of the Colonial Dames of America against the Colonial Dames of the State of New York and the National Society of Colonial Dames of America was ended yesterday.

Wine trade circles are interested to-day in the question whether or not contracts between the California winegrowers and the Winemakers' Corporation of that State will be renewed.

The third trial of the action for an absolute divorce brought by Edward Smith against his wife, Ada Brenner Smith, terminated yesterday in a verdict in favor of the plaintiff.

Ferdinand N. Shurtleff, who on May 15 was removed from the position of General Appraiser, yesterday began suit against the Secretary of the Treasury to recover $807.69 salary.

President Gould of the Manhattan Railway Company said yesterday that a site for its power house had been secured, and the contract for 9,000 tons of third rail awarded. The change in motive power will be made probably by the Fall of 1900.

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Dentacrypton Tooth Powder, cleansing. Makes the breath fragrant. 25c. at all druggists.—Adv.

THE BIG RAILROAD DEAL

Mr. Morgan Says Plans Should Not Have Been Made Public.

GRAIN MEN GIVE THEIR VIEWS

Believe Control of Boston and Albany by the Central Will Injure New York Commerce.

J. Pierpont Morgan and H. McK. Twombly attended a meeting of the Directors of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad in the Grand Central Station yesterday. President W. H. Newman was also present, and business pertaining to the internal affairs of the Lake Shore Road was transacted. The presence of the Messrs. Morgan and Twombly in the up-town headquarters of the Vanderbilts gave rise to rumors that a conference relative to the lease of the Boston and Albany by the New York Central was under way. Mr. Morgan remained in the meeting less than half an hour, and in leaving the Grand Central Station paused long enough to say that no business of public interest had been under consideration.

In his Wall Street banking office later in the afternoon, Mr. Morgan was asked if there had been any conference during the day to discuss, or act upon, the New York Central-Boston and Albany deal. With a half smile Mr. Morgan said: "If there had been any such conference, I certainly should not tell you anything about it."

In response to the suggestion that he might feel at liberty to reply in the negative if there had been no conference, Mr. Morgan replied: "Oh, no; I do not care to say anything about it. The newspapers, I think, publish too much about business transactions. It will soon come to pass that men cannot do business if everything is to be paraded in the public prints."

Asked if he thought that the publication of the story of the acquisition of the Boston and Albany Railroad by the New York Central had wrought any harm, Mr. Morgan said: "I think it is a mistake to print accounts of things that may happen as though they were accomplished facts."

Further than this Mr. Morgan declined to discuss the subject. H. McK. Twombly was pleasantly Sphinx-like when asked if he could impart any definite information regarding the Boston and Albany deal.

In the meantime the story that the New York Central will lease the Boston and Albany for 999 years on a guarantee of 8 per cent. per annum on the stock, as originally published in THE NEW YORK TIMES, finds credence among railroad and financial men in this city, Boston, and New Haven. Several Wall Street brokerage houses received private advices from their Boston correspondents yesterday that this important deal had been substantially consummated.

PRODUCE EXCHANGE MEN TALK.

The news of the near consummation of the deal was of supreme interest to the members of the New York Produce Exchange. They discussed the question presented in THE NEW YORK TIMES of the diversion of the grain traffic of this port as a consequence of the practical acquisition of Boston and Albany by the Central, and also THE TIMES editorial under the caption, "The Boston and Albany Lease."

The members of the Produce Exchange have for years been keenly alive to the question of New York's export trade and its gradual languishing under unwise port management, and at various times have advocated reforms and agitated for action on these lines. They have recently been prominent in regard to canal reform, and before the Inter-State Commerce Commission recited what is detrimental to New York's export commerce and the remedies to be applied.

Of the report of the control of Boston and Albany by Vanderbilt interests, Henry B. Hebert said yesterday: "I do not care. Consolidation or not, it amounts to the same thing. If such a consolidation is effected, or has been brought about, it will simply be in the line of centralization of control and a resulting economy in operation, as we see in the present trusts movement. I cannot see that what amounts to a perpetual lease will effect any change so far as the commerce of the Port of New York is concerned. Boston and Albany, with other Boston lines, has been doing the best it could for the Port of Boston, striving to foster its shipping interests, and bound sentimentally and commercially to have the commerce for its merchants.

"That New York needs aid in building up its export trade no one will deny. Here is one object lesson, which, take in view the Central and Boston and Albany: Shipments from Buffalo by rail of wheat, corn, oats, and rye from May to December inclusive in 1898 were 146,893,850 bushels, the receipts of these commodities in New York by rail during the same period were 97,870,655 bushels. This shows that 49,023,195 bushels were diverted from the Port of New York. This is not all.

"During the period referred to the railroads must have brought to this port a large quantity of the cereals named from places other than Buffalo. Making a deduction from the 97,870,655 bushels on this account a much greater diversion of the grain traffic than 49,023,195 bushels would be shown. Where did the diverted tonnage go? Naturally to Boston and other ports more favorable to commercial interests than New York.

"This divergence is due mainly to what is known as the ex-lake differential and more lenient rail and terminal charges than at New York: in other words, other Atlantic ports temit commerce with a more favorable terminal rate than railroads accord to New York. The remedy is plain."

FRANKLIN QUINBY'S VIEWS.

Franklin Quinby said: "I read THE TIMES's editorial and considered it particularly good. My views are those of THE TIMES. I admired the conclusion of the article, and consider that this paragraph sums up the whole situation: 'As the distributing seaport of the country for merchandise of foreign origin, New York can have no real rival, though it cannot be concealed that it has competitors.' As to our export trade, action not talk is necessary. We should not moan and weep; we should get up and hustle."

Frank Brainard, ex-President of the Produce Exchange, said he was much interested in the articles in THE TIMES on the relations between the New York Central and the Boston and Albany. "The situation," he added, "is about this, according to my lights:

"The Central has sent and is sending a lot of freight to Boston that should come here. I cannot see that a fusion of the systems would make much difference. Export freight is diverted from New York by the shipping facilities found at Boston and other Atlantic ports. Grain handling outside of New York is cheap and easy. New York should follow the example set by Boston and run cars to the side of vessels and dump it in.

"We ought to be able to load ships directly from the cars. And grain should be here, as at Boston and other ports, practically free from export charges. As to Central and Boston and Albany, the roads have been hand in hand for some time. A consolidation might result in economies which would benefit not the commerce of New York, but the stockholders of the roads."

Edward C. Rice, who is Mr. Quinby's partner, and Treasurer of the Exchange, said of the report of the leasing of Boston and Albany to the Vanderbilts: "In my opinion, such control would injure the commerce of the Port of New York, as the Central, with such a direct route, would divert its export tonnage to Boston."

A WALL STREET BULLETIN.

This Wall Street bulletin was issued yesterday by The Wall Street Journal:

"The significant thing in regard to the rumored lease of Boston and Albany by New York Central was that nobody connected with either property was disposed to give a specific denial. Officers intimated in some cases that they knew nothing about the matter, and in others that they knew something but were not prepared to say anything.

"Some of the prominent people connected with the management of New York Central said, in substance, that there had been negotiations looking to an enlargement of the [illegible] system, but it was not time to talk about the matter or to give details. They did not deny that New York Central sought a stronger position in New England or that control of Boston and Albany would be of material advantage.

"They intimated that there might be some question as to terms, some Boston and Albany people putting a higher valuation on their stock than what would be afforded by an 8 per cent. dividend. The New York Central idea in this matter was said to be that Boston and Albany had no assurances of any very marked increase in traffic, except as it might come from the West. The business was well established and was likely to be mantained, but a return of 8 per cent. assured for a long term of years was likely to be as much as the stockholders would average, taking all sorts of conditions into account.

"We think it may safely be assumed that New York Central is endeavoring to obtain control of Boston and Albany, and that important changes on the railway map will be made by the New York Central interests during the current year."

The deal was discussed generally by fire underwriters because of its possible effect upon fire insurance premium receipts, which would suffer if the new arrangement should divert export grain from this port to Boston. The difference cannot be so great as it would have been several years ago on account of the general movement of grain to Southern ports for shipment for reasons of economy.

The arrangement between the Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company and the insurance companies, which was negotiated a year ago with a view to the issuance of blanket insurance covering all grain in elevators along the Brooklyn water front, has fallen into abeyance on account of the difficulties attendant upon its operation. It was entered into as a part of a scheme to facilitate the transportation of grain to this port for shipment. It is thought that the leasing of the Boston and Albany will tend to prejudice any efforts to revive this blanket insurance schedule next Fall.

BOSTON GREATLY INTERESTED.

BOSTON, June 27.—The New York Central-Boston and Albany "combine" was still the theme most talked about on State Street to-day, and "guesses" as to what is actually pending were interesting, even though most of them went wide of the mark.

Rumors to-day added the Fitchburg and Boston and Maine lines to the list of New England roads to be taken in, but in both cases, and unlike that of the Boston and Albany, official denials have been prompt and emphatic. But while "the Street" may be going at a more rapid pace than the promotors of the deal, it is by no means impossible that the latter may sooner or later make some of to-day's conjectures actual facts. Enough is already known of the project itself to show that it is of gigantic proportions.

Boston and Albany to-day climbed seven points, to 280, and it closed strong at that figure. New Haven sold firm at 218½. Boston and Maine was up to 195 on buying of unusually large proportions, and Fitchburg preferred sold at 116¼ and 117.

RACE WAR IN ALABAMA.

Three Negroes Killed and Two Others Fatally Wounded—More Bloodshed Expected at Brookside.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., June 27.—A race riot of serious character is raging at Brookside, a mining town fourteen miles west of this city. Three negroes are already dead and another is fatally wounded. Meanwhile both whites and negroes, who have been heavily armed for the last two days, are still in an attitude of defiance, and more bloodshed is expected.

The cause of the riot was the effort made by the resident whites and officers of the law to capture John Shepherd, colored, who last Thursday held up Mrs. Monroe Jones of Walker County at a point on a rifle and assaulted her. Yesterday morning a negro answering his description was seen in the town, and some whites gave chase to him.

He was followed to Cardiff Tunnel, and whites blocked both entrances waiting for his appearance. This incensed the negroes who had recently organized a local union of the Sons of Africa, a protective secret society, and they armed themselves also and stationed themselves close to the whites, threatening to shot them if they caught Shepherd and did violence to him.

This situation brought Sheriff O'Brien of Jefferson County to the scene, and he was joined at Brookside by Sheriffs of Walker and Fayette Counties, who had been on a chase after Shepherd for several days. The negroes were overawed by the 150 officers of the law, and dispersed at the command of Sheriff O'Brien, but did so in a sullen manner.

The officers withdrew at nightfall. During the course of the night the local whites continued their search for Shepherd, whom the officers had been unable to capture, and aroused a number of negroes from their slumbers in their search. This still further incensed the negroes, and several shooting mêlees took place last night, one negro being shot and fatally wounded.

This morning the Sons of Africa held a meeting and decided to continue armed and leave their work until the whites had ceased looking for Shepherd. This again angered the whites, and they remained armed all day. About nightfall a white man was held up by negroes who had congregated at Glasgon Hollow, near the town. At once a volley was fired from the concealed whites, who had ambushed the negroes, and Edward Ellis, leader of the negroes, was killed.

The negroes made a dash from the hollow to avenge Ellis, but were met by another fire, and this time they lost Jim Dill and John Adams killed, and George Thomas fatally wounded. Sheriff O'Brien again hurried to the scene, where he arrived after dark. The negroes were still in the hollow and the whites grouped in their hiding place.

No further conflict had taken place up to 9 o'clock, but the situation was very critical, and the officers are unable to tell exactly what to do.

TRIPLETS AND QUADRUPLETS.

LA PORTE, Ind., June 27.—Mary Catherine Platt, wife of James Platt of Union Mills, near here, gave birth this morning to four girls. The first weighed 1 pound 13 ounces, the second and third 1 pound 10 ounces each, and the fourth 1 pound 7 ounces. The mother has been married ten months, is eighteen years of age, and weighs 100 pounds. The father is twenty-six years of age and weighs 130 pounds.

Three of the sisters died to-day.

This is the first record in Indiana of the birth of quadruplets.

WABASH, Ind., June 27.—Mrs. A. S. Abbott gave birth here to-day to three boys, each weighing 5½ pounds. They will live.

A CHILD'S REMARKABLE ESCAPE

LEWISTON, Ill., June 27.—A story of a remarkable escape from death comes from Smithfield, a small village twelve miles west of here, where a three-year-old child of Oscar Cannon last night fell into a well forty-two feet deep. The father, who was standing near, seeing the child fall, became violently insane, if taking the united efforts of his wife and father to prevent him from cutting his throat with a razor.

The screams of the mother attracted the attention of a farmer in a near-by field, and he summoned others to help him recover the child's body. They worked with grappling hooks, and after some time were able to raise the child to within five feet of the top, when the hold broke, letting the little one fall back into the five feet of water below.

After this failure one of the farmers was lowered into the well, and he found that the child was breathing. After being brought to the top the little one soon revived. A doctor was summoned, and the baby was declared to be uninjured except for a slight scratch made by the hook. After being violently insane for twelve hours, the father was restored to reason.

Chicago's Municipal Pawnshop.

CHICAGO, June 27.—The entire $50,000 stock of the Municipal Pawnshop has been subscribed. The stockholders will at once choose Directors, take out incorporation papers, select suitable quarters for the pawnshop, and attend to the preliminary arrangements. Now that the money is secured, there will be little delay. Operations will be begun early in July.

Fire! "Unexcelled Fireworks!" Buy before the rush at Depot, 9 Park Place.—Adv.

MORE RIOTING IN SPAIN.

One Killed in Saragossa and Many Wounded There and in Other Cities—Debate in the Chamber.

SARAGOSSA, Spain, June 27.—Many persons were injured during the rioting here yesterday. Seventeen persons received dangerous wounds. The troops were obliged to fire on the people.

The riots were continued to-day, and all the shops were closed in consequence.

The troops fired on the mob in the Plaza de la Constitucion, killing one person and seriously wounding two others.

Martial law has been declared at Valencia, and fighting has occurred at Granada, where the troops charged and wounded several persons.

Anti-budget demonstrations have also occurred at Burges, Toledo, and Logrono.

MADRID, June 27.—The disturbances at Saragossa were excitedly discussed to-day in the Chamber of Deputies. Señor Romero y Robledo asked if it were true that eight had been killed and forty wounded. Señor Dato, Minister of the Interior, replied in the negative.

Lieut. Gen. Polavieja, Minister of War, read the latest dispatches, showing that two Generals, one aide de camp, several officers, and four soldiers had been injured, the soldiers seriously.

Señor Romero y Robledo thereupon asked whether this unanimous demonstration of the commercial community had not made the Government pause and consider that the outbreaks might end in revolution. He urged the Ministers to yield their places to those able to present better solutions. In conclusion he asked if it were true that the Minister of War had demanded an extraordinary credit of 160,000,000 pesetas for the construction of fortifications.

The Minister of War replying that the project had not yet been presented, but was under consideration, Señor Romero y Robledo advised him not to present it.

The Premier, Señor Silvela, said the Government's first duty was not to make declarations, but to restore order. The Government's existence depended on its power to present a satisfactory budget. He declared that he would labor to extricate Spain from her present position, even at the cost of his life's blood.

The debate was then dropped.

A similar discussion took place in the Senate, where Señor Silvela defended the Government and repudiated any idea of its becoming a dictator. He said he had a horror of all dictatorships. The Government, however, would make the essentials of the budget a question of confidence, although modifications would be accepted.

DREYFUS NOT YET ARRIVED.

Various Suppositions at Brest Owing to the Delay — The Sfax Said to Have Been Sighted Monday.

BREST, France, June 27.—The delay in the arrival here of the French cruiser Sfax, which left the waters of French Guiana on June 10, with Capt. Dreyfus on board, increases the interest in the landing of the famous prisoner. All sorts of reports and suppositions are current.

For the moment attention is concentrated on the putting to sea this afternoon of a lighthouse relief steamer. Such vessels usually start in the morning and return in the evening, consequently the departure of the steamer this afternoon has given rise to the conjecture that she has gone to meet the Sfax, and that Dreyfus will be transferred on board of her.

The authorities continue to refuse the slightest information regarding Dreyfus to the army of newspaper men of all nationalities now gathered here, and all anxiously seeking news of the Sfax.

The effervescence of yesterday evening has quite evaporated, and this evening the inhabitants are calmly promenading the principal square, listening to the marine band.

PLYMOUTH, England, June 27.—The Belgian steamer Bruxellesville, which arrived here to-day from African ports, reported having sighted at noon yesterday a French cruiser, believed to be the Sfax, going in the direction of Brest.

PARIS, June 27.—A dispatch from Fayal, Azores Islands, says the Sfax did not coal when she passed that point.

TUMULT IN FRENCH CHAMBER.

Motion for a Revision of the Constitution Will Result in a Duel.

PARIS, June 27.—In the Chamber of Deputies to-day Paul Déroulède, founder of the "League of Patriots," and a member for the Angouleum Division of Charente, introduced a proposal for a revision of the Constitution, with the view of substituting "a popular for a Parliamentary republic." He demanded urgency for his motion.

The Premier, M. Waldeck-Rousseau, opposed the proposition and asked that the motion be referred to a committee. M. Déroulède requested permission to speak again, but the President of the Chamber, M. Deschanel, refused to allow him to do so.

M. Lasies, anti-Semite, member for the Condom Division of Gers, accused the Premier of having recourse to subterfuges, and a violent tumult ensued. Several of the Deputies tried to speak, but their voices were drowned, and the President was compelled to suspend the session.

When it was resumed, urgency was proposed for M. Déroulède's motion, and was defeated by a vote of 397 to 70.

As the result of an altercation in the Chamber between M. Berteaux, Socialist, and M. Millevoye, Republican Nationalist, those two Deputies will fight a duel with swords to-morrow.

The Correctional Tribunal to-day nominally fined the members of the League of Royalist Youths, but the First Offenders act will protect them even from this.

FOR GOVERNOR OF KENTUCKY.

William Goebel Nominated by the Democrats on the Twenty-sixth Ballot.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., June 27.—William Goebel, who, with an iron grasp had ruled the Democratic State Convention since it assembled nearly a week ago, was nominated to-night for Governor on the twenty-sixth ballot after a contest unparalleled in this State for bitterness and determination, and, on the part of the winner, for skillful manipulation.

The end of the long fight brought a reasonable degree of harmony to the factions which had carried through the fight relentlessly and battled for every inch of ground. Nearly everybody joined heartily in a demonstration when the candidate appeared for the first time before the convention to accept the nomination and return his thanks.

The Goebel forces held the opposition closely down to business all day, forcing continuous balloting, defeating them when they showed signs of weakness and sought a sine die adjournment, compelling a vote on a proposition to drop the hindmost man on each ballot after the twenty-fifth, and came out of the final trial of strength shortly after 10 o'clock to-night with colors flying.

Stone was dropped on the twenty-fifth ballot, and Hardin proved unable to control enough of the Stone votes to win. The scenes during the last ballot were dramatic, though not so exciting as many in which the delegates had participated.

After the nomination the convention enjoyed a few minutes of relaxation and reconciliation. Speeches were made by Congressman Wheeler, Judge Tarvin, and other managers for the three candidates, and the theme of all was "get together and win."

The convention adjourned until 10 o'clock to-morrow morning, when the ticket will be completed.

ARTHUR TENNYSON DEAD.

LONDON, June 27. — Arthur Tennyson, younger brother of the late Lord Tennyson, died to-day.

Points on the Crews
of Yale and Harvard will be given in to-morrow's Evening Post by Chase Mellen, former coach for Columbia.—Adv.

ALDERMEN ACT ON BONDS

Council Refuses to Yield and Adjourns in Uproar.

DENOUNCED BY THE PRESIDENT

Mr. Guggenheimer Calls the Result of the Session Shameful—Mr. Oakley Moved to Indignation.

The Board of Aldermen, at yesterday's session, passed four bond issues, amounting in the aggregate to $1,580,000, and thus absolved themselves of the charge of holding up public improvements. The Council, on the contrary, refused to take a "hung-up" resolution from the committee which has been considering it for months, and then adjourned, because, as the Tammany leader expressed it, "it was evident that nothing could be done and it was useless to fool away more time."

When the Aldermen were called together it was apparent that some influence had been at work to cause a full attendance, for at one time or another during the session every member of the board was present. The usual number of petitions for the erection of peanut stands and for permission to utilize lampposts to advertise "chowders" and excursions had been read by the Clerk, and the board was about to settle down to the contemplation of similar petitions which had come in later, when Mr. McCall, the Tammany leader, called up the resolution providing for the issue of $570,000 in bonds for the purchase of the plant of the Long Island Water Supply Company. This resolution had been before the board for over a year and had failed to receive the necessary majority on a dozen occasions. Mr. McCall was not fearful of the fate of the measure yesterday, however, and he did not burden his colleagues with any remarks on the necessity for passing the resolution.

Mr. Burleigh (Rep., Kings,) was the only speaker, and he confined himself to reading a petition from the Brooklyn League, in which the whole history of the scandal was reviewed. On the roll call forty-seven members voted in the affirmative and ten, Aldermen Bridges, Byrne, Dooley, Elliott, Hennessy, Keegan, Kenney, Lang, Schmitt, and Velton, in the negative. All of these men are Brooklyn Democrats, and their action yesterday was consistent with their course heretofore.

Aldermen Gaffney (Tam.) and Keeley and McNeil, (Dems., Kings,) were absent, but the former reached the Aldermanic Chamber a few minutes after the vote had been announced. His appearance was greeted with hoots of derision. It was later explained by Mr. McCall that Mr. Gaffney had been detained by important personal business, and that it was his desire to be recorded in the affirmative. This request was objected to, so Mr. Gaffney was noted as being absent.

CROTON WATERSHED ISSUE.

The next bond issue called up was that of $500,000 for the sanitary protection of the Croton watershed. There were no speeches in opposition, but in explaining his vote, Mr. Bridges, (Dem., Kings,) said:

"I applaud the vote for this resolution. I don't vote for it because I'm afraid of the press or any public official. There is things done in this city that oughtn't to be done, and there is things being done that ain't right. I'm not afraid of the press. I was elected by the people of the Second District of Kings County, and I'm responsible to them, and not to any other party."

Only four men opposed this resolution—Byrne, Lang, Stewart, and Wafer—all of Kings County. The last two are Republicans.

The bond issues of $500,000 for the new East River Bridge and $10,000 for a small park at Jefferson Street and East Broadway were unanimously adopted.

Alderman Oatman (Cit. U.) sent shivers down the backs of his Tammany colleagues by moving that the Committee on Public Buildings, Lighting, and Supplies be discharged from the further consideration of his resolution permitting the latter committee to hold its sessions in the Aldermanic Chamber. There was a storm of protest at this innocent motion, but finally Alderman McCall recovered his breath by a hard effort and moved that Mr. Oatman's motion be laid on the table.

While the Aldermen were thus attending to their long-neglected duties, the Council was engaged in defending itself against newspaper attacks and in explaining its alleged dereliction. Mr. Brice (Tam.) began the proceedings by moving to expel The New York World reporter-tatist from the floor, because of an attack made on certain members of the Council, including himself.

Mr. Leich (Rep., Brooklyn,) referred to the attack as being "clever but scurrilous," and said that public officials must expect to be criticised.

Mr. Francisco, another Brooklyn Republican, declared that the charge that he was a member of a "bond hold-up combine" was false. Referring to one of the statements in the article in question, he declared: "The Commissioner who gave that information is a coward, a liar, and no good politically, socially, or morally."

How much further the indignant Councilman would have gone cannot be imagined, but fortunately President Guggenheimer, by dint of much hammering, succeeded in calling him to order.

Mr. Brice's motion was defeated in a viva voce vote.

THE BOND HOLD-UP.

The bond hold-up was brought up incidentally by a resolution offered by Mr. Leich, calling on the Commissioner of Highways for a detailed statement of the streets which he proposes repaving in the Seventh District. Mr. Leich, in speaking on the resolution, declared that the issue of $2,000,000 for repaving ought to be held up until the streets to be improved are designated. Mr. Cassidy (Dem., Queens,) wanted his district, the Ninth, inserted in the resolution, and accused the Commissioner of Highways of bad faith, and Mr. Francisco observed that "we" (the obstructionists) "have got the right end of this, if we haven't got the press."

Mr. Oakley's motion to refer the resolution to the Committee on Streets and Highways prevailed, and peace reigned until Mr. Oakley moved that the Committee on Affairs of Boroughs be discharged from the consideration of a resolution providing for a bond issue of $2,000,000 for repaving in all boroughs. This motion was defeated, but it gave several Councilmen an opportunity of defending themselves from accusations of "holding up" measures.

The first man with a grievance was Mr. Wise, (Tam.,) who surprised his colleagues by speaking against the motion, and declaring the Board of Public Improvements was responsible for delays in public works.

Mr. McGarry, (Dem., Brooklyn,) the Chairman of the committee named, began his speech by exclaiming, dramatically, "Public opinion! How many crimes are committed in thy name!" In a sad tone, he observed that "public opinion and the organization, long strangers, are now walking hand in hand," and closed by requesting all the members of the Council to vote for the motion and for the bond issue, and leave it to the future to vindicate them. As Mr. McGarry dropped wearily into his chair, his place on the floor was taken by Mr. Leich, who had boasted previously that the advertising he got by the newspaper accounts of his frequent speeches in the Council was worth $50,000 a year to him. His speech attracted little attention.

Mr. Murray (Tammany) also made a short speech, in which he declared that he had been criticised in the press unjustly. He felt that the committee should continue in charge of the bond issue for repaving until the Commissioner of Highways had made a compromise with the committee.

APPEAL OF MR. OAKLEY.

Vice Chairman Oakley, in reply, said that he did not believe any member of the Council was dishonest. The Committee on Affairs of Boroughs had not acted in good faith, he said, but had retained the resolution for months when it should have finished with it in a week. Public opinion would be gratified, he said, only by the passage of the bond issues, and he hoped there would be no further delay.

The motion, under the rules, required a three-quarter majority, but it was defeated by a vote of 17 in the affirmative to 10 in the negative—the latter being Councilmen Cassidy, Conly, Doyle, Francisco, Hyland, Leich, Murray, Williams, Wise, and O'Grady.

As soon as the motion was declared lost Mr. Oakley jumped angrily to his feet and moved to adjourn.

"I hope that won't prevail—" began Councilman Wise. "I hope the Councilman will withdraw it."

"Not much," shouted Mr. Oakley. "You didn't vote to discharge that committee. What is the use of our fooling away our time. Nothing can be done here—that's plain."

When his name was called, Mr. Leich asked permission to explain his vote. This was denied by President Guggenheimer, and without voting Mr. Leich sat down, saying as he did so "This is only a scheme of the majority to give the press the impression that we can't pass any more bonds."

Mr. Oakley retorted in a voice that fairly shook with anger, "I denounce that as a lie."

"And I hurl it back in your teeth," Mr. Leich yelled, jumping to his feet.

"You are out of order, Mr. Leich," said President Guggenheimer. "If you don't take you seat I'll have the Sergeant at Arms remove you."

Just as the Sergeant at Arms reached his side Mr. Leich sat down, and the roll call proceeded. The motion to adjourn was carried.

CALLS THE RESULT SHAMEFUL.

After the meeting President Guggenheimer said: "The result of to-day's session is shameful. The vote on the motion to discharge the Committee on Affairs of Boroughs means a suspension of the business of the Council, and will increase the public demand for the abolishment of that body. If it is found that the Council cannot be abolished Constitutionally, the power of the Municipal Assembly ought to be greatly abridged and reduced to the granting of peanut-stand petitions, while the Board of Estimate, which for twenty-seven years performed that work, should have the full power of making appropriations for public improvements.

ALDERMEN ELECT DEAD MEN.

Lindley Murray and Noah Webster Commissioners of Deeds, Although Bridges Wouldn't Stand Sponsor.

During the meeting of the Board of Aldermen yesterday, Alderman Okle, the Citizens' Union member from the Nineteenth Assembly District of New York County, approached Alderman Bridges, the Brooklyn Demosthenes, and said to him: "See here, Bridges, you and I have a great many differences of opinion at times, and though we sometimes indulge in exchanges of personalities, we are good friends nevertheless, aren't we?"

Mr. Bridges admitted that was the way he felt about it, and inquired what he could do for Mr. Okle.

"I want you to put in these two names for appointment as Commissioners of Deeds," Mr. Okle replied, handing a paper to Mr. Bridges. "They say they know you, and in fact claim that they are your friends."

Mr. Bridges put on his eyeglasses and read on the paper these words:

"Lindley Murray, 210 Third Street, Brooklyn."

"Noah Webster, 422 Third Street, Brooklyn."

For a moment the Brooklyn Alderman studied the two names, and then, with a crafty smile he handed the paper back to Mr. Okie, saying, "I never heard of the _____. I won't put them in."

Alderman Dooley, who sat near by, then offered to hand the names up to the President, and Mr. Okie agreed. Later, the great grammarian and the editor of Webster's Dictionary were added to the long list of candidates for Commissioners of Deeds, and the Board of Aldermen, be it said to its credit, elected them without a dissenting voice.

NO MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP.

DETROIT, Mich., June 27.—The plans of Gov. Pingree and his associates for municipal ownership and operation of Detroit street railways received a serious setback at the hands of the Common Council tonight. The two pending ordinances and other matter appertaining to the municipal ownership scheme were laid on the table by unanimous votes, and it is problematical when these questions will be again publicly debated.

The Joint Committee on Streets and Ordinances, which had in charge the petition of the Street Railway Commissioners for calling a special election to determine the sentiment of the people as to corporation ownership by the commission in the city's behalf, submitted a report this evening.

The committee found that no bargain could be made with the railways if three-cent instead of five-cent fares were inserted in the security franchise, and, considering the lack of legal authority for proceeding to a special election, the litigation and the other contingencies, the committee unanimously declined to recommend any steps toward city ownership at this time.

The committee's report was unanimously accepted and the ordinances tabled, thus ending the entire matter, for the present at least.

NEW ENGLAND TELEPHONES.

AMESBURY, Mass., June 27.—There seems but little doubt that the telephone consolidation in Massachusetts, by which the New England Telephone and Telegraph Company will absorb the Southern Massachusetts Telephone Company, will soon reach a successful culmination.

President Sherwin of the New England Company does not deny that negotiations are under way, but said he could give no details about it at present. The Southern Massachusetts Company operates under Bell patents in New Bedford, Fall River, Taunton, and contiguous territory.

It is believed in telephone circles that the New England Company is seeking to connect the entire telephone business of New England, and will in time secure control of the Providence and Southern New England Companies.

The present purchase will give to the New England Company control of the entire telephone business of New England, with the exception of Rhode Island and Connecticut territory. The company offers to the Southern Massachusetts stockholders four shares of its stock for every three shares of Southern Massachusetts. It is thought that the deal will be fully consummated in a few days.

DEWEY KICKED BY A PONY?

SAN FRANCISCO, June 27.—This story about Admiral Dewey comes from Manila: Admiral Dewey and Gen. Otis, accompanied by a party of women, steamed up the Pasig River to pay an official visit to Gen. King. Landing, the party sauntered toward Gen. King's headquarters. Tied to a hitching post was a Filipino pony. As the party passed to the rear the pony launched out both his hind feet at one of the women of the party.

Quick as was the pony, Admiral Dewey was quicker, for like a flash he sprang with his back to the horse between the hoofs and the threatened woman. The Admiral received the full force of the flying hoofs and he carries their marks.

As the party disappeared from view in the building a rush was made for the pony by the soldiers, and the offending shoes were wrenched off and carried away proudly by their possessors, who believed they had souvenirs worth boasting of.

Chicagoan Killed by a Bicycle.

CHICAGO, June 27.—While taking home a lawn mower, with a sickle tied to the handle of the machine, Bernard Dolan, a gardener, was run down by a tandem

with gay-colored parties, who braved the heat of a Summer's sun for an unusual outing and thanked Heaven for the occasional breezes that came to cool their rapidly reddening faces and hands, which in the three or four hours' exposure to the sun assumed the color of boiled lobsters. These parties made picturesque sights from the river, over which all afternoon excursion boats, crowded with early comers, traveled up and down the course of the race.

It was a long and dusty tramp from Highland ferry down two miles to where the observation train stood side-tracked until shortly after 5 o'clock, when it moved slowly up the river to Krum Elbow, at which point the race was to be started. Yet hundreds braved it for the sake of getting choice seats on the cars. Some sat there in the roasting sun for three or four hours listening to the shouts songs, cheers and good-natured chaffing of the college boys, who were, of course, among the first of the early comers.

There were forty-eight cars on the train, with a powerful locomotive at each end of this moving grand stand. It was a glowing, surging, singing throng, that made merry all the afternoon. While the train was being loaded by the early comers it was just below the finish line for the race.

YACHTS GAYLY DECORATED.

Anchored in the river opposite were half a dozen excursion steamers and a score or so of sizable yachts, steam and sailing craft. Of the lot were the Ballantine yacht Juanita, dressed from stem to stern in rainbow fashion, with a couple of hundred flags of Cornell, red and white, and one of the prettiest sights on the course. The big black steam yacht Lagonda also was elaborately dressed with international code and yacht club signals. The referee's boat, Aileen, a handsome white steam yacht belonging to William Henry Patterson of Philadelphia, was the gayest of all the craft. Her flags were the biggest, her movements the liveliest. She was never still for a moment from early morning until the race was started. Then she had to stop while Referee Armstrong went through the form of the prescribed catechism for starting boat races.

Other yachts in the fleet were the Alciada, Nepahwin, Maspeth, Restless, and Elfrida, and several of these had on board some of the Naval Militia boys in uniform, who last night, as well as to-night, helped to make things hideous for those who wished to sleep. They cheered the Columbians, Cornellians, Wisconsins, and Pennsylvanians impartially. They fired the largest and loudest of the cannon crackers and drank the most beer. Neither victor nor vanquished had better time than did these wearers of the State naval uniform.

The soldierly arm of the State's service was represented by scattered delegations throughout the train of boys who had got leave of absence from the State Camp at Peekskill, a few miles down the river. There were also a few of the West Point cadets, and the officers from the army post there, who were able to get leave long enough to watch the contest on the water.

LEMONADE IN GREAT DEMAND.

Highland itself was converted into a sort of Coney Island. Lemonade vendors, peanut merchants, and banana salesmen did a thriving business along the fronts of the waiting train, where all were hungry and thirsty, before the cars were moved up to the starting point. The "all hot" men did a splendid business at their roadside stands, and the verdant pie and cake men and women who had been farmers until today reaped a harvest they will not soon forget.

But there was none of the highway robbery of customers about which visitors to New London had so much complaint to make a year ago this time. The darky who holds his head in a hole in a sheet for men to throw baseballs at was there, and there were a hundred and one other catch-penny affairs of the usual Coney Island type about the Highland station, where the crowds who didn't walk down to the observation train lingered and killed time for from an hour upward, according to their anxiety and their patience.

A few venturesome three-card monte and shell-game workers from New York with an army of "cappers" plied their trade at intervals in shady nooks on the roadside and in spots back of the observation trains, where they were out of view of the Deputy Sheriffs and special policemen, who were thick on that side of the river. Some farmers lost their money in this way, and there were several fights, which did not result in anything very serious, as a consequence, when the countrymen found they had been swindled. Only the number and strength of his confederates saved a man who sold the fraudulent little boxes "packed with soap and greenbacks" from severe usage by some young farmers who had been fleeced of their money by the swindlers. This sort of a thing is always a part of the regatta week programme, and it was carried out as it always will be so long as fools exist.

The gold-ring game was worked with some success on some of the young college boys more flush with money than wise in its use. This evening the swindlers managed to get away before the old fraud was discovered.

PENNSYLVANIANS ARRIVE FIRST.

The Pennsylvania's launch, Ben Franklin, with the members of the crew, Coach Ward in command, was the first of the contestants to put in an appearance at the start. They reached there at 6:10. Brawn and brawny, most of them stripped to the waist, they were perfect types of athletes when they threw aside the huge bath towels with which their shoulders had been covered on their trip up the river. The new cedar shell was in tow of the launch and was carried up 100 feet above the line where the stakeboats were anchored. There the Quakers awaited the arrival of their rivals. They were greeted with particular exuberance by a carload of their friends, an enthusiastic young man with a cornet playing "John Brown's Body Lies a Moldering in the Ground," while his fellows sang college words to the tune.

The Pennsylvania launch circled about near the start for the three-quarters of an hour when the lot of starters was increased by the arrival of Columbia at 6:40 o'clock, the boys having rowed up the river in their shell. There was a hot greeting for the Columbia, but hardly a welcome for the Wisconsin boys, who were less than a minute behind the boys from New York. Two minutes later Cornell came down from her quarters to Red Top, a short distance above the start. Her arrival was as noisily greeted as any of the others.

CHEERS FOR WISCONSIN.

Then there was an almost simultaneous and pretty bit of college sentiment shown by partisans of all the colleges. They saw and pitied Wisconsin's friendless condition, and the boys from Columbia, Cornell, and Pennsylvania alike, all along the length of the train, gave their college cry, followed in each case by thrice repeated shrieks of "Wisconsin, Wisconsin, Wisconsin!" It was all very pretty, and gave heart to the gallant lads from the West, who proved themselves the real heroes of the afternoon. The cheers were for plucky strangers in a strange land, and not for men who were unexpectedly to prove themselves heroes worthy of the best foeman's steel or oars.

The weather conditions were almost exactly a repetition of those of Monday, save that the sun was lower in the sky than when the freshmen had their race, and the tide was running a little stronger. It was for this tide that the crews and their coaches had insisted upon a postponement to 7 o'clock, the desire for fast time over the course being considered rather than the disappointment and detaining of the thousands who were forced to a tedious wait of more than an hour after the arrival of the observation train at the starting point opposite Krum Elbow.

A deep blue sky, shading down into purple and green, was flecked here and there with fleecy clouds, while over the hills on the western side of the river they looked like mist being driven across the sky. The water was perfect, with scarcely a ripple to interfere with the work of the oarsmen, and the course before them stretched like a ribbon of satin under the rays of the dying sun.

THE STORY OF THE RACE.

At just six minutes past 7 o'clock the four shells were lined up and had given answer to the referee that they were ready for the struggle, when the sharp click of a pistol announced to the oarsmen that they were to start for their four-mile journey. All the crews seemed to catch the water well together, but the more powerful strokes of the Pennsylvanians and Wisconsins enabled them to get a slight advantage in the first half dozen strokes. Then, just as the strangers from Wisconsin were forging to the front, No. 2 in their boat unshipped the slide of his seat and went over on his back with his oar shooting upward toward the sky. A dozen shrieks from the whistle of the referee's boat brought all the crews to a standstill. Slowly the boys turned their shells up the river and again lined up for another start. After the preliminary questions, which were supposed to have been answered to the effect that all were ready for the struggle, there was again the crack of the pistol, followed almost immediately by a shout from the members of the Columbian crew that they were not ready for the race. There were more shrieks from the whistle of the referee's boat, and once more the crews had to turn and pull up the river.

Just as they were lined up ready for another attempt for a start, there was a chorus of whistles from the referee's boat, the police boat, and the revenue marine cutter Manhattan, the latter swinging round and pointing her nose up stream. The cause of this new trouble soon loomed in sight from the bend in the river. It was the big side-wheel steamer Charles W. Baldwin, which was headed straight for the course. For some time she held straight on her course without slacking speed, and it looked for a minute as if she would sweep into things at the start and swamp all the shells. But the determined attitude of the revenue cutter finally brought her to a standstill. Engines were stopped and then reversed sharply, and the head of the steamboat was turned toward the east shore in time to prevent any disturbance from that source.

THE FINAL START.

The incident, however, was sufficient to delay matters for a quarter of an hour longer, so that it was a trifle after 7:30 o'clock when the crews at last lined up for what proved to be the last attempt to make a fair start for all. It was a fair start they got, too. All caught the water when the pistol snapped this time, and all seemed to catch with the same force, deeply and well. For the first dozen strokes there was no perceptible advantage for any one of the eights. The college lads, who at the request of the referee had kept quiet while the start was being effected, let themselves loose when they saw that the race was actually under way. Cornell's crew had the outer course, which was supposed to be the most advantageous. Columbia was next to her. Then came the brawny Pennsylvanias, and on the extreme western course were the unknowns from Wisconsin, the crew without friends before the race was rowed, but with as many friends after it was over as had any of the crews.

"If those fellows from Milwaukee can do anything in their position against the fast Cornell boys, with the best place on the course as theirs, then they are simply wonders," remarked a veteran of Pennsylvania who had rowed in the crew that was swamped on the course in 1895.

WISCONSIN TAKES THE LEAD.

Hardly had the words been uttered than the stroke of the Wisconsin hit the time up from thirty-two to the minute to thirty-six, or possibly a little better. His men answered his call for about twenty strokes with all the strength and vigor in their well-trained bodies. Like a projectile fired from a high-powered gun their shell went through the water, which was cut asunder as cleanly as if done with a knifeblade by the razorlike prow of their craft. Before the spurt was ended there was a surprise for all the critics on the train. Wisconsin's shell had shot to the front as if she had started out, in the parlance of the turf, to make a runaway race of it.

Before one could well appreciate what she was up to, Wisconsin had actually outstripped the other boats and had a lead of the full length of her shell and just a bit of clear water over the Pennsylvania crew, which led a trifling road over Cornell, with Columbia lapping the latter, and with no decided advantage in favor of any of the three last named.

"Wisconsin will come back to the other shells as soon as she stops her spurt," shouted the partisans of the other crews in the intervals between their shouts of encouragement to the crews from the Eastern colleges. But just then, as though to prove the foolishness of such remarks, Wisconsin lowered her stroke to thirty-two to the minute, and with every one of those strokes took such a good grip on the waters of the Hudson as to send her shell flying along on an even keel and at a pace that meant serious business for every one of the other crews if the Milwaukee lads could only keep up such perfect blade work as they were doing.

Captains of each of the other crews were forced to make a spurt thus early in the race, and so upset all their previously made calculations as to how the race was to be rowed, all of which had been made with Wisconsin figured as a crew that was of no account in the race.

STILL LEADING AT THE HALF.

Spurt as they would, however, and try hard as they did, Wisconsin refused to allow them to cut down by even the least trifle the lead that she had attained thus early in the race, and so it happened that as the mark of the first half mile was passed Wisconsin had a length to the good over her rivals. Cornell's boys, spurting through their lane on the outside of the course, had secured second place by about a quarter of the length of their shell from Pennsylvania, whose men, rowing steadily and well, were about the same distance in front of Columbia. The latter's boat seemed to sag and hang a bit even in this early stage of the race. But Columbia was by no means done at this point, for under call from her coxswain her eight young men bent themselves to their work with vigor and force enough to enable them to creep upon the leaders.

QUAKERS AND CORNELL SPURT.

Between the half mile and the mile mark Cornell had been doing such effective work that as the mile mark was reached she was in second place. The Wisconsin lads had eased up a trifle at their slow stroke, so that their lead was reduced to half a length.

Pennsylvania had taken things so coolly and easily that at the mile she was absolutely last, Columbia leading her by about a quarter of a length. But once that mile post was passed there was renewed life in two of the boats. The lads from Wisconsin under their cool-headed Captain had kept at their thirty-two stroke, while Pennsylvania and Cornell were both rowing about thirty-four, trying at this lively rate to get the lead away from the Wisconsin boys, who, they had now decided, were the ones they had to reckon with before they should know the taste of victory.

Cornell spurted and Pennsylvania spurted, and, save for some trifling splashing on the port side of the Wisconsin shell, all of these thirty-two young men in the shells moved in unison like some splendid piece of machinery.

At the end of the mile and a half the spurting was over and all the crews had settled down to business and rowed steadily and without any fancy work for the next mile.

In that distance Wisconsin had recovered its lead of a length. The exertions of its rivals had told on them, while the Wisconsins, taking things easily and saving themselves for the final brush further down the river, had simply held their own.

The Pennsylvania boys had gradually bettered their position, and at the two-and-a-half-mile mark got their shell into second place, being but a foot in front of Cornell, which was now a good length ahead of Columbia. The latter never showed plainly that she would be a factor in the race, though her boys held pluckily on to the end.

WISCONSIN'S ILL-LUCK.

It was just at this point that there happened a little incident, hardly noticed at the time of its occurrence, that in all probability had much to do with the final result of the race. Right in the path of the Wisconsin shell was a floating fish car or box of some kind that the coxswain had to turn far to the right to pass in safety. This brought his shell over too near the west bank of the river, and from the time of this trifling incident the shell of the Westerners was never in its proper water, but well to the right of it.

It was just at this point, too, that the Pennsylvania boys put themselves into a good position for the final struggle. Either because of weariness on the part of the Ithacans or by reason of a heart-breaking spurt on the part of the Quakers, the latter managed to get a lead of a good half length over the Cornell lads. From that point on Courtney's pets were as much out of the game as were the Columbians, and they only rowed the race out to the finish with the dogged persistency they did in order to save the money that had been bet on them as against the crew from Morningside Heights.

All hope of the honor of victory was gone, and there now remained for them only the chance of saving the money that had been bet on them to beat Columbia. The money bet on them to beat Pennsylvania was possibly lost, and they rowed as if they appreciated that fact. There was little heart in their work, and they did not like the sound of the Pennsylvania cheers and yells that came ringing across the water in their ears.

Columbia's yells had died away a mile further up the river. Cornell's were silenced at this point near to the big bridge, which marked the beginning of the third and last mile of the race.

PENNSYLVANIA'S GREAT WORK.

For the quarter of a mile immediately before reaching the bridge and the quarter after passing it Pennsylvania's crew rowed as it never has rowed before.

They were desperate at the way in which the despised Wisconsin boys held on and answered spurt after spurt and held their lead doggedly and persistently. Shake them off they could not. To catch them was a task apparently impossible. But the Pennsylvanias kept at it, and from that half mile they and the Wisconsin boys rowed like madmen, though each crew managed to keep its form and steadiness.

Pennsylvania was well over to the east of the course, where there was all the benefit possibly to be got from the tide, while the Wisconsins were pulling away in deadwater, and their coxswain had either lost control of the boat or of his head, for he kept running the shell in toward the west shore.

The officials on the referee's boat shouted at him and did everything possible to prevent him from making the grandest race ever rowed the fiasco that it turned out to be—fiasco not because the Wisconsin boys did not do their best, but because they threw away a victory they had almost won.

Everybody but the unlucky coxswain could see just what was going to happen, and just what did happen by his getting out of his course. The sympathy of the crowd was plainly with the Westerners, who had come here without any bluster and had shown themselves to be oarsmen of the very best type.

HOW WISCONSIN LOST.

Even as the shells of the two crews reached the very last half-mile mark the Wisconsins still had a half length the best of it, and but for the erratic course followed by their coxswain would in all probability have taken back with them to Wisconsin the trophy and the honors of beating a splendid lot of oarsmen, probably the very best in the East.

At the foot of the last half mile of the course there had been packed in between the shore and the open lane kept for the boats a lot of small sailing craft and steam launches. Directly down into this mass of boats the Wisconsin coxswain steered his craft, while the Pennsylvania boys kept down the straight course that led to the boats at the finish line.

AN EXCITING FINISH.

Whistles were screeching, guns booming, and all the noises that man has invented for use on such occasions were making themselves heard as the pair of shells rushed down to where the Judges at the finish were stationed. Perhaps this rattled the Wisconsins. Pennsylvania by holding to its course after the bridge was passed gained an advantage of at least a length, possibly more.

At all events, it was a sufficient amount to enable it to get its shell first pass the judges by but a trifle more than half its length, in spite of the disadvantage the Wisconsins were under. Wisconsin finished away out of the lane, back even of the inshore boat that marked the finish line, and where, even had they finished first, it would have been doubtful if they would have gotten the benefit of a victory.

While the guns were booming and the whistles screeching, Cornell passed through its proper lane three lengths and a half behind Pennsylvania, and, according to the time of the race, nearly three lengths behind Wisconsin. Columbia, well fagged out, brought up the rear of the procession, a couple of lengths behind Cornell.

AN UNSATISFACTORY CLOSE.

Thus the intercollegiate regatta of 1899 was brought to a close that was unsatisfactory as a race to all but the partisans of the University of Pennsylvania, who were rather glad that Wisconsin's unfortunate coxswain made the mistake he did, and so made a doubtful victory for them a certain one.

Oarsmen generally believe here to-night that had Wisconsin been able to keep her boat in the proper course it would have resulted in a victory for her. At all events, up to the point where Wisconsin's shell first got so hopelessly out of her proper course the Wisconsin crew was in the lead. Wisconsin's men were as fresh and apparently rowing with as much power as those of the Pennsylvania crew.

But once the strangers got over among the interfering craft they were attacked with nervousness.

This was shown by the fact that twice between that time and the finish No. 4 of their boat "caught a crab," which, of course, interfered with the impetus of the boat.

These two accidents alone would have accounted for the second and a half time between the finish of Pennsylvania and the Wisconsin crews. However, the steering was where the "crabs" were caught, and so a well-earned victory for Wisconsin was lost.

But Pennsylvania at the same time deserves a lot of credit, for no crew that ever sat in a boat ever rowed a gamer race in a stern chase than did the Quakers.

THE COACHES TALK.

After the race, Ellis Ward, the coach of the victorious Pennsylvania crew, said: "My men rowed exactly as I told them to do. I had no idea that the Wisconsins were the powerful crew that they proved to be. I thought they could beat Columbia without much difficulty, but their form had been so ragged in practice that I did not see how they could beat two crews like Pennsylvania and Cornell. This is one of the cases, however, where splendidly conditioned men, fitted physically for their boat, can often beat crews whose ryhthm and form are absolutely perfect."

"As at Saratoga last year, I told the men to pay no attention to any crew but Cornell. They obeyed their instructions implicitly and with almost fatal result. Had we known that we were going to have such another crew to race with as Wisconsin proved to be, we would have kept with them all the way and come very near smashing the record. I am perfectly satisfied with the result and management of the race, and glad for the sake of the sport that Wisconsin gave us such a gamy fight."

Coach Courtney of Cornell has very little to say: "I have no excuse to offer. My men simply rowed the best they could, and were fairly and squarely defeated. I only wish to repeat what I said three weeks ago, that the crew were not in condition to row a winning race, although they had made such great progress within the week they have been here that I expected they would finish at least second. However, I have no tears to shed. We'll be back next year and try to win the race."

Dr. Peet, the Columbia coach, had very little to say about the result of the races. He took the defeat of his crew very much to heart, although he said they were defeated fairly and squarely. All he would say was that he hoped for better luck next time.

THE MAKE-UP OF THE CREWS.

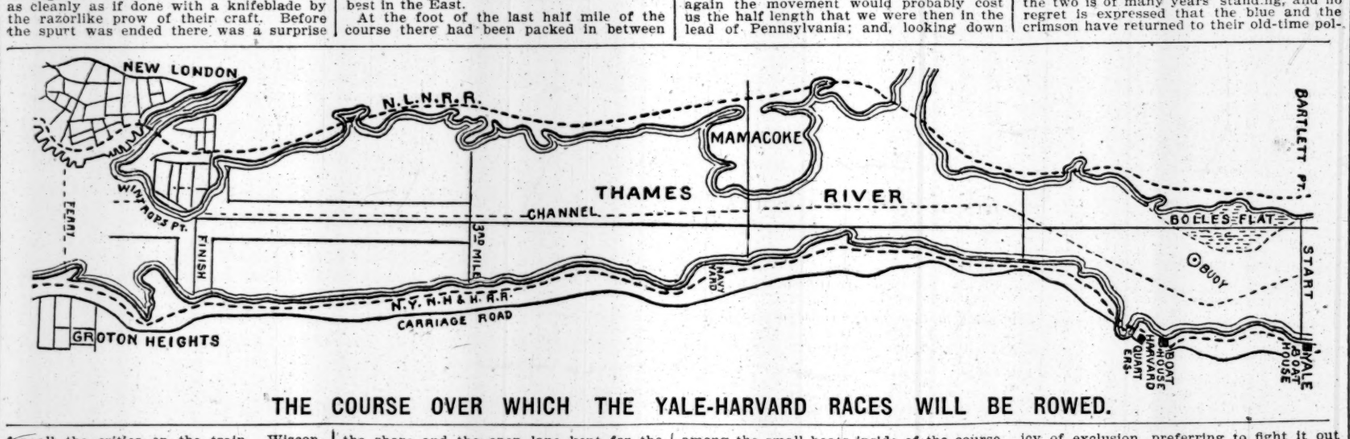
Following is the make-up of the contesting crews, with the weights of the men as they sat in the shells.

PENNSYLVANIA—L. Kintzing, (Captain,) 150 pounds; Howell, No. 2, 162; Davenport, No. 3, 160; Snower, No. 4, 164; Flickmir, No. 5, 164; Busch, No. 6, 165; Hall, No. 7, 160; Gardiner, stroke, 148; Hager, coxswain, 111.

Wisconsin—Little, bow, 155; Lyman, No. 2, 160; Mather, 3, 165; Welsh, 4, 178; Gibson, 5, 170; Sutherland, (Captain,) 6, 164; Anderson, 7, 177; Williams, stroke, 155; Dillon, coxswain, 112.

Cornell—Hartley, bow, 159; Vanderhoef, 2, 161; Wakeman, 3, 165; King, 4, 165; Sweetland, 5, 172; Beardslee, 6, 155; Dalzell, 7, 158; Robbins, stroke, 153; Fisher, (Captain,) coxswain, 164.

Columbia—Thomas, bow, 153 pounds; Irvine, No. 2, 162½; Meyer, No. 3, 173; Leprince, No. 6, 172; Nash, No. 5, 174; Mackay, captain, 159; Erdal, No. 7, 169; Falconer, stroke, 162; Bogue, coxswain, 114.



THE COURSE OVER WHICH THE YALE-HARVARD RACES WILL BE ROWED.

HOW WISCONSINS TOOK DEFEAT

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., June 27.—After crossing the line the giants from Wisconsin paused a moment to take in their surroundings and then wormed their way out from among the maze of rowboats and small yachts that lined the course on its shore side. They immediately rowed across the river to their boathouse, which is situated about opposite the finish mark.

As soon as their boat was housed the Badgers formed a group about Capt. Sutherland and shook his hand, and then they fairly hugged each other. Their enthusiasm was unbounded, although they were very much disappointed at not finishing first. The eight were unanimous, however, in relieving their coxswain from all blame for steering them out of their course.

The little steersman himself felt very much depressed over the matter, although he made a good defense for his action.

"Just as we were passing under the big bridge," he said, "I noticed a large berry crate floating right ahead of us, hard on our port bow.

"In a few seconds we would have struck it, and in order to escape from a disastrous collision, I veered sharply toward the shore, going so far out of our course that I realized that if I were to attempt to get back again the movement would probably cost us the half length that we were then in the lead of Pennsylvania; and, looking down among the small boats inside of the course and seeing what I thought a chance to pass them and reach the finish line, I resolved to keep the shell as she was then headed and take the chance. Of course the manoeuvre cost us the race, but I am sure that I did the best that was to be done under the circumstances."

After the coxswain had said this the rest of the crew crowded around him and patted the little fellow on his back.

"You did all right, old man, and we'll stand by you," they exclaimed in a chorus.

Pennsylvania's New Captain.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., June 27.—The Pennsylvania 'Varsity crew to-night elected J. B. Snover, 1900, who rowed No. 4 this year, Captain of next year's 'Varsity. Columbia re-elected J. W. Mackay, 1900, Captain. Cornell and Wisconsin held no election.

REJOICING AT PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, June 27.—There was great jubilation here to-night over the victory of the University of Pennsylvania in the four-cornered boat race at Poughkeepsie. Much interest was shown in the contest, the newspaper bulletin boards being surrounded by large crowds eager to learn the result of the race. In nearly all the clubs, and especially at the University Club, there was great enthusiasm at the outcome. Much credit is given Ellis Ward, the Pennsylvania coach, for landing the 'Varsity eight a winner in two successive years of the Intercollegiate annual boat race. Messages of congratulation were sent by a number of members of the Pennsylvania Alumni to Ward and the crew. All university men of any prominence are at Poughkeepsie, and no expression of opinion could be had to-night on the victory of the Quakers.

The winning of the four-oared shell race with Cornell yesterday and to-day's victory are considered quite a feat, and a royal reception awaits the crews on their arrival home.

Deignan May Be a Cadet.

DES MOINES, June 27.—The report that Osborn Deignan would not be able to go to Annapolis as a cadet, because of lack of money with which to prepare for the Naval Academy examination, is denied here and at Stuart, the Merrimac hero's home. State Treasurer Herriott said to-day that Deignan not only had all the money necessary, but that he was now en route to Annapolis to be examined. His friends had supplied him with the cash, and all Iowa was in sympathy with his ambition.

Negro Lynched in Kentucky.

FULTON, Ky., June 27.—Henry Stewart, the negro who robbed and seriously shot G. Hamilton, a negro, and robbed M. Choate, a section foreman, Sunday morning, was taken out at midnight and lynched by a mob. Excitement is high among the negroes.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST.—Fair, light, southwesterly winds.

The weather conditions continue unsettled from the Mississippi Valley to the Middle and South Atlantic Coast, and showers have occurred in this region. The temperature has remained stationary in the lake regions, the Middle Missouri Valley, and Gulf States, and has risen slightly elsewhere. The temperature will rise slightly in the Atlantic States. Threatening weather will prevail, with little if any rain, from the Mississippi Valley to the Atlantic Coast. Light southwesterly winds may be expected on the North Atlantic Coast, and variable winds on the Middle and South Atlantic Coast.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	Weather Bureau. 1898.	1899.	TIMES. 1899.
3 A. M.	72	66	70
6 A. M.	70	66	75
9 A. M.	74	75	76
12 M.	77	78	82
3 P. M.	77	78	84
6 P. M.	74	75	80
9 P. M.	70	71	76
12 P. M.	68	70	72

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	76⅞
Weather Bureau	74
Corresponding date 1898	73
Corresponding date for last twenty years	71

The maximum temperature yesterday was 82 degrees, at 1:15 P. M., and the minimum 65 degrees, at 4 P. M. The average humidity was 83 per cent., and at 8 P. M. 81 per cent.

Have "you" had enough of the cheap and shoddy or of the fit everybody, ready-to-wear goods? If so, it further proves what others proclaim—our selling really approaches the phenomenal and the assortment will never grow less, as we are in constant touch with the best makers, and are demanding and getting better qualities and more elegant patterns each season.

Burnham & Phillips
Custom Tailoring Only,
Temple Court Annex, 119 Nassau St.

THE YALE-HARVARD RACES

Big Preparations for To-morrow's Events at New London.

CREWS IN GOOD CONDITION

The Opinion Is that Harvard Will Be Hard to Beat—Three Races in All—A Great Crowd Expected.

NEW LONDON, Conn., June 27.—This old harbor town is ready for its chief annual event, the boat race between crews representing Harvard and Yale Universities. Anticipation is keyed up to the highest pitch. The people expect to-morrow, the day of the race, the largest crowd that has attended a similar contest here in many years. Last year Cornell, Yale, and Harvard contested on the Thames here, finishing in the order named. There was a large crowd, and for the first time in boating history on the Thames, the races—'Varsity and freshmen—were postponed to the next day on account of rain. Hundreds of people, including many young ladies in new gowns of summery texture, were drenched to the skin, and others saved themselves a soaking by purchasing rubber coats, tarpaulins, oilcloths, and, after everything else of the sort had been sold out, horse-blankets, to keep them dry.

But last year's crowd was not so interesting as this year's promises to be. In 1898 the usual display of handsome pleasure craft in the river and harbor was missing. Many of the large yachts were in the employ of the Government, chasing Spaniards or doing blockade duty; very few came to New London. For the race of Thursday, however, there is every likelihood that the fleet of yachts in the harbor will be larger than at any previous boat race here. Many members of New York, Newport, and New Haven yacht clubs have expressed their intention to come, and the advance guard is already at anchor in the lower Thames. The harbor illumination by these fine pleasure craft on the night following the races is one of the features not to be overlooked by one who is seeing the sights.

This year Cornell, with her brawny and usually victorious crew, will not be present, having chosen to race with other college oarsmen on the Hudson. The absence of Cornell, however, will detract nothing from the interest taken in the races by the people of New England, who will constitute the great majority of attendants. Cornell has been always welcome here, and Columbia as well whenever she has chosen to send her crews, but the main interest in a boating contest at New London lies between Yale and Harvard. For a score of years these two colleges held their aquatic carnivals here every June. The rivalry between the two is of many years' standing, and no regret is expressed that the blue and the crimson have returned to their old-time policy of exclusion, preferring to fight it out between themselves solely.

The general opinion to-day is that Harvard is going to be very hard to beat. The 'Varsity crew from Cambridge has not been beaten Yale's eight since 1891, and it is evident this year that Harvard means to make a most heroic effort to show that she is still a worthy rival of the New Haven institution in the racing shell.

There will be three races on Thursday—one between the 'Varsity eights, another between the freshmen eights, and the third between the substitute fours. The contest between the fours is a new thing. Heretofore each 'Varsity crew has brought several extra oarsmen to the Thames for possible use in the regular shell in case of accident or sickness, or if for some other reason a regular crew man should be taken out of the boat; but this year for the first time the substitutes of each crew have been organized into a regular crew for the four-oared shell and have been trained in the usual way, doing much practice on the river. The freshmen and substitute races will be for two miles each, and the 'Varsity race for four miles. The 'Varsity race is to be rowed down stream at 5:30 P. M., the other races up stream during the forenoon.

Extra precautions will be taken this year to keep the course free from encroaching vessels. In fact, a rigid rule has been promulgated, permitting no boats other than those of the judges of the referee, and the trainers to follow the crews down the course. Even the press boat will be dispensed with. Newspaper men, however, will have a car set apart for them in each of the two observation trains, one on the west side and the other on the east side of the river. The recent completion of the Norwich and Worcester Railroad's new line along the east shore of the river, from Norwich to Groton, makes the new observation train possible. This road is leased to the New York, New Haven and Hartford, while the track across the river, which has always had a monopoly of the observation train, belongs to the Central Vermont system. The New Haven Road, it is said, will endeavor to outdo the Central Vermont in providing observation train accommodations, though the old road will put on improved cars this year and seek to maintain its patronage. Observation cars of a new style have been fitted up in the New Haven shops for the new road's train, and their most noteworthy feature is a rain-proof canopy, which will also serve to keep off the hot rays of the sun.

The new railroad runs very close to the shore along the entire four-mile course, and there are no trees or shrubbery to shut off the view. As the finish is near the Groton side of the river, the passengers on this train will have a splendid view of the final spurt.

All the oarsmen are in fine condition, and it is the opinion that some time records will be smashed. Last week the Harvard 'Varsity crew pulled over the course in 20:28, which is considered remarkably fast time for a trial row. The record of the course is 20:08. Both crews have made excellent time trials which have not been given out, though this year there has been a notable departure from the former policy of zealously guarding the condition and speed of the crews. In the time of Robert J. Cook as Yale's coach no one ever succeeded in getting the time of his crew before the race except by stealth. Various bushwhacking devices were resorted to, but whenever Mr. Cook discovered a man in the shrubbery with a watch and a field glass he would bring his megaphone to bear upon the bushwhacker and inform him that unless he put up his watch the crew would be ordered to stop rowing at once. Mr. Lehmann, the Harvard coach, likewise objected to giving out the time made by his men in training. Such a thing as a member of one crew or traning force boarding the launch of the rival college and watching the rival crew row against time was unheard of until this year. But since the crews came to the Thames early in June this has happened several times. Everything is open and above board. A spirit of cordiality seems to exist between the two colleges which is good to see. The men have visited back and forth, the coaches have compared notes, and there has been no battening down the hatches to conceal anything.

Last week another extraordinary thing happened. One day the two substitute fours went out on the river and rowed a couple of friendly races for a few hundred yards. Harvard won out both times, but Yale showed fine form.

The Harvard freshmen crew is a popular favorite, and is picked to win against the Yale youths by most of the rowing experts who have visited the rowing quarters at Gales Ferry. The work done by the freshmen while practicing on the Charles River broke the records for speed on that stream, and since their arrival here last week the Cambridge lads have shown good improvement.

The people of New London, irrespective of their college affiliations, would like to see the Harvard 'Varsity crew win this race, for the reason that it would stimulate interest in future contests. Yale has defeated Harvard so often that it has come to be a foregone conclusion, generally speaking, that the blue will win. A defeat for Yale this year would make the race next year much more interesting. There is another reason—perhaps a somewhat mercenary one—why the townspeople desire Harvard to win. When the Cambridge crew is the victor, there is invariably an enthusiastic celebration in New London that night. When Yale wins, the crews and their followers go home to New Haven to celebrate the victory on the Yale campus. But Cambridge is too far away to get home in time for a proper evening of enthusiasm, so the Harvard boys remain here and show unmistakable evidence that they have done something worth howling over. They spend money freely and give the other spectators a free show that will be remembered.

The battleship Texas, Capt. Charles D. Sigsbee, now at Newport, has been ordered here to remain over race day. The revenue cutter Dexter has been detailed to keep the rowing course clear of boats that have no business upon it. By order of the Government, navigation on that part of the Thames will be suspended during the races.

The races will be rowed over the old course. The new one laid out last year to accommodate three crews will not be used. That course had a bend, but the old one is straightaway.

CREWS GET REGULAR PRACTICE.

Yale's Work Seems Imperfect—Harvard Will Use Old Shell.

GALE'S FERRY, Conn., June 27.—Although the coaches who have the developing of the Yale crews realize that there are yet some slight imperfections in the work of their men, they evidently feel that it is better to let them go into the race in their present condition rather than attempt to drive new points into them at this critical time. The light work of to-day served to demonstrate this fact. The 'Varsity crew was on the water less than forty-five minutes this morning, and the work was confined to thirty stroke pulls from racing starts.

This evening the Freshman and 'Varsity were lined up against each other several times, and were started by Dr. Gallaudet from the launch in the prescribed manner by pistol shot. In each of the tests the increased lightness and activity of the Freshman boat told, for they got away in an advantageous manner every time.

The 'Varsity four was on the water for some time this morning, and were coached through the megaphone by Dr. Bolton. This crew seems to be getting into pretty good form, and may surprise the men in the Harvard small shell. The afternoon work of the four was light, as has also been the work of the Freshmen throughout the day.

This afternoon the Harvard freshmen called on the Yale freshmen at Broad View and during the visit the Captains drew for courses. Yale drew the western course. It is conceded that Harvard has the better position. It was agreed this morning by those having the interest of the two freshmen crews in charge to move the start of the freshmen race some fifty yards to the east of the prescribed finish of the big race. This will bring the start immediately under the western side of the big span of the bridge, and will tend to equalize the course. The yacht Aquilla, which is to be the referee's tender, arrived off Broadview to-night, and several of the Yale coaches dined aboard as guests of Mr. Eno, the owner.

The Harvard crews' practice this evening consisted chiefly of brushes between the 'Varsity and freshmen crews. Both crews went out together, but Coach Storrow first coached the freshmen in starting, after which both crews paddled over to the half-mile flag, and they were sent off together. The freshmen rowed a half-mile with the 'Varsity, after which the latter continued on for another half-mile. The older crew got a slight advantage at the start which the freshmen could not overcome, and when they stopped rowing the 'Varsity had a lead of half a length. The 'Varsity continued on to the mile flag, which they reached in 4:9 minutes flat, and they were paddled home as a light head wind against them and a good tide with them. After rowing a little further, they turned back to the boathouse, indulging in occasional spurts.

The 'Varsity showed much improvement. Although rowing a stroke two points lower than the freshmen, they were always able to forge ahead. The work of the 'Varsity was, on the whole, satisfactory, while the freshmen did not show their accustomed snap, probably due to the hard work of the morning. After practicing a few more starts, the crews went in. They were on the water less than three-fourths of an hour. Harry Keyes, '81, who coached the '91 crew, watched the men from the launch.

It has now been definitely decided to use the old shell in the race Thursday. The new Davis shell arrived too late for the men to accustom themselves to the changes in the rigging, and it will be sent back to New York.

FOR DEMOCRATIC HARMONY.

Illinois Committeeman Comes to New York to Consult with Tammany.

CHICAGO, June 27.—Theodore Nelson, Secretary of the Democratic State Central Committee, has gone to New York to see the leaders of Tammany and ascertain their plans for the National Convention in 1900. The purported object is to have Illinois and New York work in harmony as much as possible. It has been claimed by some of the leaders that if the party organizations of these two States would pull together, they could control the convention.

Ex-Governor Altgeld of this city and Elliot Danforth of New York have said they will each have a contesting delegation. The organization leaders regard this as evidence that the so-called Chicago platform factions in the two States have an understanding and are pulling together. The desire therefore, is to combine forces against them. So Mr. Nelson has gone to confer with the New Yorkers and bring back a report of the situation there.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Monday night until 12 o'clock Tuesday night.)

12:30 A. M.—301 East One Hundred and Twentieth Street; Richard Bollen; damage, $25.

1:15 A. M.—204 East Houston Street; Louis Falb; damage, $50.

2:45 A. M.—11 Third Avenue; L. Ennis & Son; damage, $350.

3:25 A. M.—153 East One Hundred and Nineteenth Street; Mamie Halpin; damage, $300.

8:30 A. M.—183 Madison Street; Jac. Kinlinchie; damage slight.

10:15 A. M.—2,160 Eighth Avenue; owner unknown; damage slight.

12:25 P.M.—1,130 First Avenue; owner unknown; damage slight.

1:05 P. M.—235 Washington Street; Export & Trading Company; damage, $50.

4:35 P. M.—224 East Fifty-sixth Street; S. Siegelbaum; no damage.

4:40 P. M.—447 West Sixteenth Street; owner unknown; no damage.

6 P. M.—242 West Thirty-fifth Street; John Dillon; damage slight.

7:15 P. M.—One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street and Broadway, Church of the Intercession; damage, $8,000.

7:50 P. M.—245 West Thirty-fifth Street, owner unknown; no damage.

7:55 P. M.—82 Beekman Street, Mason Brothers; damage, $8,000.

9:35 P. M.—301 East Fifty-fifth Street, Felix Wintzer; damage slight.

9:55 P. M.—219 West One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, Mrs. Meyer; damage slight.

AT THE HOTELS.

ALBEMARLE—L. de Wardener, Holland.

ASTOR—J. H. Sullivan, Valparaiso; Dr. W. W. Baldwin, Rome, Italy; W. H. Hopkins, Chicago.

CAMBRIDGE—Dwight Braman, Boston; Baron von Hengelmuller, Austrian Minister, Washington.

FIFTH AVENUE—Rear Adm

COLUMBIA-DEFENDER RACES

The New Boat Has Slight Advantage in Two Contests.

CUP RACE SET FOR JULY 6

Some Yachtsmen Are Disappointed by Columbia's Showing, but C. O. Iselin Is Fully Satisfied.

NEWPORT, R. I., June 27.—Some of the yachtsmen who saw the brushes between the new sloop yacht Columbia and the Defender, the champion of 1895, to-day are not so enthusiastic this evening over the speed of the new boat as they were after the short skirmish off Jamestown, on Sunday forenoon.

To-day the two great racers met under different conditions than those which prevailed in the first trying out. Instead of a light air which scarcely heeled the two boats, the wind to-day was a good wholesail breeze from the southwest, which compelled the crews of the racers to lie out windward in real racing fashion, and under these conditions the Defender made a most excellent showing, and her performance this afternoon somewhat depressed the owners and admirers of the Columbia.

This morning both boats sailed dead to the windward for ten miles from Brenton's Reef Lightship, and allowing for the lead which the Columbia had for the start, the new sloop, gained about one and a half minutes in fully one hour and fifteen minutes' of steady sailing, under equal conditions. During the morning's brush the Defender held her own in the short reach toward Point Judith, with booms a third out.

This afternoon the tryout revealed the fact that the Columbia in her present condition is not going to have an easy time with the older boat when they get together over the measured course and with a stiff breeze blowing. Yachtsmen and others, however, need not worry about the Columbia's speed, for she is a very fast craft, and the tuning up that she will get between now and October will certainly make her a fit boat to meet the British challenger Shamrock under any conditions.

MR. ISELIN IS SATISFIED.

This afternoon's skirmish was started on equal terms, with a strong breeze blowing from the southwest, a fairly smooth sea, and no yachts to bother either boat. The racers started side by side, the Defender to the windward about 100 yards away, and after beating out to sea for about four miles in a direct line from Brenton's Reef Lightship, or about six miles tack and tack, the Columbia gained about twenty seconds, not enough to prevent the Defender from forcing her about, had Capt. Rhodes desired to claim that right.

The Denfender had the right of way on the Columbia, and had she not relinquished this, to serve as an illustration of how close the two boats were to each other, Capt. Rhodes's yacht would have met the Columbia just about amidships. A few seconds before, however, the Columbia hauled her topsail sheet, and seeing this the Defender eased up and the race was over.

The parting of the topsail sheet on the Columbia caused a tear in the canvas, but the hole was not a very large one, and can be quickly repaired. Both the Columbia and the Defender will start for New London to-morrow morning, and will undoubtedly race all the way. Mr. Iselin said, however, that the chances of a race depended considerably upon the weather and whether the topsail could be repaired in time, otherwise the Columbia would go over under easy sail. After the race Mr. Iselin expressed himself as fully satisfied with the Columbia, and said he would be content if she could beat the Defender five minutes in a thirty-mile course.

RACING BEGINS EARLY.

There were signs of life aboard the Columbia very early this morning, and at 9 o'clock her jib was run up in stops. The mainsail was hoisted slowly and at 10 o'clock the last sway was given on the halyards. Mr. Iselin, accompanied by several friends, came aboard from the St. Michaels shortly after, and at 10:30 anchor was weighed and the Columbia stood up toward the eastern end of Goat Island to meet the Defender.

The latter spent the night on the inner side of the island, and left her moorings under staysail and jib just about the same time as the Columbia. Capt. Barr steered the Columbia and Capt. Rhodes was at the Defender's wheel.

While the Defender's mainsail was being hoisted the Columbia headed down the East Passage, about an eighth of a mile in the lead of the Defender, which tacked directly in the wake of her rival, and it began to look like business, for the crews of both yachts piled up to the windward, the skippers crouched at the wheels, and the other people aboard kept down in the lee of the hatchways.

Going down the passage Defender set up her working topsail, a piece of canvas that did not fit very well, but served to increase her speed, and she gained considerably on Columbia. The latter made a couple of short hitches, until she was able to clear the end of Goat Island in safety, closely followed in every move by Defender, and then stood out past Brenton's Reef Lightship on the starboard tack. Defender did not fetch about on this tack until she was well to windward of Columbia's wake.

The fresh breeze heeled the two boats considerably, but Columbia no more than Defender. For three miles the ships held on this tack, Defender fetching by the Lightship to windward, while Columbia passed to leeward of it. Meantime, Columbia hoisted her working topsail in stops, but when it was broken out and sheeted home, something went wrong with it, and a couple of men went aloft to straighten things out. Capt. Barr fussed with the sail for some little time, and when it suited him began to get after Defender in a more businesslike way. Defender was quite a distance to windward, but astern of Columbia when the topsail was sheeted flat, and Capt. Barr began to work his boat up bit by bit until finally she was almost directly across Defender's bow and breaking up the latter's wind.

COLUMBIA HOLDS ADVANTAGE.

Capt. Rhodes, when he saw that Columbia was going to blanket him completely if he held on this hitch, tacked ship, and stood over toward Narragansett Pier. Columbia followed suit shortly after, still maintaining her slight advantage. In five minutes Defender came about and stood straight out to sea on the starboard tack. Columbia also came about, still in the lead.

Both boats continued on this hitch for some time, Columbia continuing to hold her slight advantage. Four miles from Brenton's Reef Lightship Columbia had gained about a minute and a half over her rival, and held a fine position to windward, but just a bit astern of Defender.

The breeze lightened up a bit and about 12 o'clock, the Defender's crew commenced to send up a small jib topsail in stops. This was noticed on Columbia and her crew started to do likewise, but owing to some difficulty with the sail it had to be lowered for some little time.

After several unsuccessful efforts the sail was finally hoisted into place, and almost simultaneously the jib topsails on each boat was broken out and sheeted some. Under this additional canvas the speed of both yachts increased, but the Columbia felt it more than her rival.

At just 12:30 Defender lay to and waited for Columbia to run down from her windward position to within speaking distance. Then they both headed for Point Judith with booms about a third off the starboard side. The run back toward Newport was made in good time, Columbia reaching her anchorage at 2:15.

Defender did not run back all the way with Columbia, but remained outside, cruising up and down, waiting for another race, which, according to Mr. Iselin's programme, was to be held this afternoon.

THE AFTERNOON RACE.

The Columbia's crew went aboard the St. Michaels for dinner about 2 o'clock, and the men were back again on deck within one hour. The Defender cruised back and forth outside, coming up into the east passage about that time to see whether her rival was ready.

About 4 o'clock the Columbia hove her anchor and stood down the bay under jib and mainsail.

The staysail was run up shortly after, and later the working topsail was sent up in stops, and broken out.

The Defender loafed along below, under the same sails with her jib hauled to windward, and when he rival was nearly abreast at 4:25, she ran down to the Columbia and ranged up off the latter's starboard bow, about a hundred yards away.

The Columbia was moving very fast on a starboard tack when the Defender began to head up, and for a while she gained steadily inch by inch, until Defender's lee under her mast was just in line with that of the latter. The Defender tacked ship at 4:30 o'clock, and the Columbia followed a quarter of a minute later, and off the big boats went on the port tack along the Narragansett shore.

The Defender was about thirty seconds in the lead, and apparently pointing a bit higher. The Columbia's topsail was backwinded, but to offset this the Defender's jib was shaking near the stay, for Capt. Rhodes was pinching his boat as close as possible. At 4:50 both ships came about on the starboard tack, and it was seen that after three miles' sailing neither had gained perceptibly on the other. At 4:58 the Defender tacked to port, holding her own in splendid shape, and when the Columbia swung about it was seen that there was very little green water between the two boats.

At 5:02 the Defender tacked to starboard and forced the Columbia to come about. Up to this point the new racer had gained about 15 seconds on the older craft, and most of this was made on short hitches, the Columbia gaining from two to three seconds every time she came about, owing to her quickness in stays.

The boats made another hitch inshore, but at 5:05 o'clock the Columbia's topsheet parted. At the time she appeared to be pulling from the Defender a bit. The new boat luffed up in order to get in the damaged sail, and then squared away for home before the wind. The Defender also eased off, and the two sailed along side by side, the Columbia gaining something on the run in, getting into the harbor a length ahead. Both boats anchored at 6 o'clock.

After the day's racing Mr. Iselin, in an interview, said:

"I am perfectly satisfied with to-day's trials, but regret the accident to the topsail. If the Columbia can beat the Defender four or five minutes over a thirty-mile course, we shall be perfectly satisfied with her. It is all we expect. The race for the New York Yacht Club's two-hundred-and-fifty-dollar cup will take place on Thursday, July 6, off Sandy Hook."

Nat Herreshoff, with a party of Bristol friends, watched the Columbia and Defender trial to-day on the steam yacht Eugenia. John B. Herreshoff was also on board.

Royal Phelps Carroll took a party of guests out on the Navahoe to see the Columbia-Defender spin to-day.

Mrs. C. Oliver Iselin has so far recovered from her recent illness that she will remain on board the tender St. Michaels.

FIVE TRIAL RACES OFF NEWPORT.

Columbia and Defender Will Sail for Club Trophy on July 20.

NEWPORT, R. I., June 27.—The race between the Columbia and the Defender for the trophy offered by the Newport Yacht Racing Association, to be sailed off Newport, has been arranged by the Regatta Committee of the association, Capt. Woodbury Kane and Mr. Ralph N. Ellis, and the date has been set for July 20.

Capt. Kane had a consultation with Mr. Iselin on Monday evening, and to-day he held a consultation with Mr. W. Butler Duncan of the Defender, in the presence of Mr. Leeds. The conference was held to-day at Capt. Kane's, and Messrs. Duncan and Leeds were being driven to the New York Yacht Club's landing. Capt. Kane told Mr. Duncan of the consultation he had had with Mr. Iselin, and Mr. Duncan said: "I am perfectly agreeable."

Then there was a short debate as to the cup or trophy which will be offered, and Mr. Duncan good-naturedly said: "Make it a mug if you like, Kane; it's all the same to me."

The race will be a series of the best three out of five, and the event will be one of the yachting fixtures on this coast this Summer, as it will attract much local and general yachting interest. The association may offer prizes for races between some of the other big single-stickers.

Programme of the Sandy Hook Race.

The programme of the Columbia-Defender race off Sandy Hook is to be issued tomorrow. It is understood that the race will probably start at 11 o'clock A. M., and will be fifteen miles to windward and return, the course being laid from Sandy Hook Lightship, if the wind permits, and if not, from such other point as will enable the yachts to sail a source to windward and return.

The two big sloops are expected to arrive at New Rochelle on Friday. They are to be measured, but the results of the measurements will not be made known before Columbia is measured for the international races. The result of the race off the Hook will be known only by elapsed time, as the Regatta Commitee will not make known the time allowance on which corrected time is figured.

The committee will be on Commodore J. Pierpont Morgan's flagship Corsair, and a steamboat chartered by the club will take members and guests.

SHAMROCK'S MAST STEPPED.

Slight Injury Caused by the Collision at the Launch Repaired—Report as to Alloy Used in the Vessel.

LONDON, June 27.—The Shamrock's mast was stepped to-day, and the fitting of her spars and standing and running gear is proceeding rapidly. The length of her lower mast is given as 105 feet, her topmast is said to measure 70 feet, and it is reported that her boom is 110 feet long.

A new plate has been inserted in place of the one damaged at the launch yesterday.

Numbers of people visited the West India Docks to-day for the purpose of seeing the Shamrock, but only those in possession of permits were allowed close inspection of the yacht. Among those who inspected the Shamrock to-day was Lord Dunraven.

It is said in authoritative circles that the alloy of which the Shamrock is constructed above the water-line is composed of three parts aluminium and one part nickel. Her deck is also said to be constructed of sheets of the same metal three-sixteenths of an inch thick, thus effecting a saving of about two tons in the weight of the deck alone, and stiffening the yacht's hull more effectively than could be accomplished with wood.

It is considered that yesterday's accident proved the strength of the metal, for while the force of the impact was enough to swing the yacht around about four points, the only damage done to her by the barge was a dent about half an inch deep, no sign of cracking on the surface of the metal being discernible.

The officers and crew of the Shamrock, numbering in all about forty men, have now complete charge of the vessel.

ATLANTIC YACHT CLUB CRUISE.

Fleet Will Start from Larchmont on July 5—The New York's Cruise.

The Atlantic Yacht Club has issued instructions for its cruise around Long Island. The fleet will start July 5 from Larchmont for Black Rock. On July 6 the run will be from Black Rock either to Morris Cove or New London. If to Morris Cove then the fleet will run to New London the next day. July 8 the squadron will sail from New London for Shelter Island, and on July 10 the start will be made on the race outside Long Island back to Sea Gate.

The start for the squadron runs will be made in two divisions. In the first will be all sloops and mainsail yachts, and in the second all schooners.

Though no instructions have yet been issued, it is generally believed that the New York Yacht Club will rendezvous at New London for its annual cruise this year, and not at Glen Cove. The start will be made Aug. 8, and the cruise will probably be to Marblehead. It is thought that Bar Harbor will be omitted from the itinerary. The fleet probably will return from Marblehead to Newport, where some races will be held. Columbia and Defender will go with the fleet.

New Steel Spar for Defender.

NEWPORT, June 27.—The Herreshoffs are at work building a new steel spar for the Defender to replace the mainmast which is now in use, and it is expected that the new mast will be stepped after the Defender comes back from her New York race.

The Giralda at Bar Harbor.

BAR HARBOR, Me., June 27.—The steam yacht Giralda, E. S. Renwick of New York, owner, arrived here to-night from Booth Bay Harbor. The Giralda is the first yacht to arrive here this season. She sails Thursday for Marblehead.

Yachts at Newport.

NEWPORT, June 27.—Arrivals of yachts included the steam yachts Avelen, Palmer, schooners Merlin and Crusader. Departure was sloop Zigeuner.

Not too Late

If you have already closed your house without any protection against burglary, it is not too late for you to send us your keys and we will wire your house in two hours' time, and connect the same with our district office.

HOLMES ELECTRIC PROTECTIVE CO.,
Havemeyer Bldg., 26 Cortlandt St.

BLAME SECRETARY ALGER

Cabinet Officers Indignant at a Recent Utterance of His.

DIVULGED OFFICIAL SECRETS

Secretary Gage, It Is Said, Has Directed the Attention of the President to the Matter.

WASHINGTON, June 27.—In an interview given out Sunday night, after his return to Washington from the West, Secretary of War Alger, after stating that his views did not "stand as those of the Administration," added:

"You will recall that Secretary Gage advocated in the Cabinet and in his annual report a scheme of currency reform which was not indorsed by the President or any other member of the Cabinet. I, myself, was opposed to it. But when I say that his advocacy of a certain plan for currency reform was not indorsed by other members of the Administration, it does not by any means mean that I am talking for anybody else."

This remark was observed by more than one member of the Cabinet, of which Mr. Alger is still a member. To many of them it was considered by far the most interesting and objectionable part of the interview. It is also, like other parts of it, said to be incorrect. But whether it is true or half true makes, it is said, no difference in the estimation of those who have been most astonished at its coming from a member of the Cabinet. To men who know and respect the code of manners which controls Presidents and members of their Cabinets, Mr. Alger's offense, it is stated, is one of the most contemptible violations of the unwritten rules which govern Cabinet officers.

Every other member of the Cabinet, according to Secretary Alger, knew that Secretary Gage stood alone in support of the currency plan he had framed and advocated. But until Sunday no other member of the Cabinet had considered it proper or decent to appeal to the people, through the press of the country, that this was the case. All information concerning what passes in the Cabinet, it is understood, is private matter unless it is considered desirable or necessary by the President to make it known. That the President would ever sanction the publication of a difference in the Cabinet, with a statement of the vote, in the manner chosen by Alger to uncover Secretary Gage, is not to be considered. Such a course would be intolerable.

Secretary Gage has nothing to say concerning this sidewise assault upon him. But that, it is pointed out, need not be regarded as proof that he is not offended by Alger's insult to him and to the President. It would, in the opinion of people here, be just as indecent and improper for the Secretary of the Treasury, if he were seeking the votes of Illinois for Senator, to rush into the columns of certain newspapers with the statement that Secretary Alger had made opposition concerning the army in the Philippines which the President and every member of the Cabinet considered unfit for application, and to use it in connection with a platform announcement quite out of key with the doctrines of his own party.

The friends of Secretary Gage who have noticed this fling at him by Secretary Alger, and who now speak of it as a companion piece to his publication of Gov. Roosevelt's personal letter, say that it will not only afford the President new reason for calling for Alger's resignation, but that if there were no other reason it would be sufficient. Mr Gage is not a man to take sudden anger and demand in a huff that either he or Secretary Alger must go. He might do so without provoking much criticism. Not long ago, when many newspapers were publishing reports that practically every member of the Cabinet considered it important that Alger should be dispensed with as a load too heavy for any Administration to carry, a Chicago paper stated that Alger had intimated that his suspicions had been fastened on Secretary Gage as the author of these reports. The same paper afterward published a very pointed story about Alger's discovery that he had been mistaken, and his awkward explanation. Secretary Gage is said to be glad to find out that it was not he who started the story that I [Alger] was to get out of the Cabinet.'

"If men like this, who have no acquaintance with or regard for the comities of life and the customs of Cabinets, can get into the Cabinet, why," asked a friend of Secretary Gage, "should any white man care to stay in it?"

Mr. Gage, it is openly said, does not enjoy the idea of being associated with a man who may at any time, if the whim seizes him, or a possible advantage appears in sight, make any statement that dies to the tip of his tongue. If, however, he does not regard Alger as a man desirable to be retained in the Cabinet, he does not use the press to make that idea known. The opinion is one for the President, whose adviser he is, and it is for the President to make the opinion known to the public, if he thinks such matters are proper to be given to the public.

Secretary Gage has not made any ultimatum to the President about this matter. There is no doubt that he has directed his attention to it. It is also safe to add that the President takes a grave view of the offense of the Secretary of War. Still, he seems as reluctant as ever to learn what it is said every member of the Cabinet admitted six months ago—that Alger is a burden to the Administration.

The mystery of the President's attachment to Alger or Alger's apparent hold upon the President grows greater in the eyes of many here, in view of this affront, which no man would dare to commit in private life or in any ordinary Cabinet circle, and expect to be tolerated a day. To those who consider the attack upon Secretary Gage, together with the strange declaration of doctrines uttered by Alger, in announcing his combination with Pingree and his determination to stick in the Cabinet, the announcement to-morrow that Alger would leave the Cabinet at once would cause satisfaction but not surprise—even in the face of Alger's denial that he will resign.

Some intimation has already been heard here to-day that the President has conveyed to some member of the Cabinet his determination that Alger must give up the Pingree platform or his place in the Cabinet. It cannot be verified. The President seldom proceeds in that way. His first effort will doubtless be to bring about an understanding between Alger and Gage about the newspaper attack on the latter. That adjusted, he may feel like keeping Alger because Alger desires to be kept. The Secretary of War sticks to the President with a tighter grasp than the Old Man of the Sea got about Sindbad's neck.

Alger's chances for election as Senator are so small, and his alliance with Pingree is so grotesque that it is not at all improbable that he will choose to swallow his Gage interview and abandon his candidacy on the Pingree platform. His inordinate desire to be "in the public eye," even if that eye is censorious, appears to dominate him completely. To the President, it is said, the choice is unpleasant between kicking him out and putting up with the burden that he imposes upon the Administration. It is admitted that every day Alger stays in the Cabinet as Pingree's partner is injurious to the Administration, and that every day of that association is good for McMillan and bad for Alger as his opponent. To drop Alger out of the Cabinet will not help him, but will hurt his feelings and his prospects. It is surmised by some persons that while he was at the White House to-day, Secretary Alger had some conversation with the President in relation to the Michigan Senatorship and Gov. Pingree's recent utterances. When the Secretary left the White House and his attention was called to reports in certain quarters that he intended to resign from the Cabinet, he promptly and emphatically denied their truth. He added that his resignation had not been asked for, that he certainly did not intend to offer it, and that he intended to remain in the Cabinet until the expiration of this Administration.

Relative to Gov. Pingree's published interviews, Secretary Alger said that he did not care to express himself, not being of the opinion that Gov. Pingree could be charged with responsibility for all of the statements attributed to him by the newspapers.

GOV. PINGREE TALKS AGAIN.

Hints that Alger May Have Thought McKinley Made a Mistake.

CHICAGO, June 27.—A dispatch to The Tribune from Detroit says:

"Gov. Pingree to-day, in an interview, said: 'The success of Gen. Alger's Senatorial campaign will be neither a repudiation nor an indorsement of the National Administration. It will be a repudiation of Senator McMillan and his questionable methods; it will be a protest from the great masses of the common people against the rottenness which has run rampant in the State. Whether I am in favor of McKinley or not cuts no figure.

"Gen. Alger may be an Administration man first, last, and all the time, and had I been in his position during the time he has held the office of Secretary of War I believe I should have done just as he has done. And more than that, I would stand by the guns of my superiors as Alger has done. I would not go back on my chief even if I did think he had made a mistake, and that is what Alger may have thought.'"

FIRE IN A SANCTUARY.

Church of the Intercession Seriously Damaged by Flames—Gayly Decorated for a Wedding.

Fire last evening damaged the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Intercession, situated at One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street and Broadway, to the extent of $20,000. The church, one of the most fashionable uptown, is presided over by the Rev. Bennett H. Schwab. The Rev. G. A. Bartow is the curate. The immediate cause of the fire is unknown, but the firemen believe it was due to spontaneous combustion.

The flames were seen to come from one of the windows of the church at about 7:20 o'clock, and an alarm was immediately turned in, but by the time the firemen responded the flames had got such a headway that a second alarm was sent in. The firemen soon afterward got the flames under control and extinguished the blaze.

The fire, it is believed, started under the organ, in the basement, and made its way to the main auditorium. Before it was under control the organ was destroyed, the pulpit was considerably damaged by the flames, and the auditorium was flooded by water.

During the progress of the fire five firemen, who had gone into the basement to fight the flames, were overcome by escaping gas from jets located under the organ, and had to be taken outside, where they soon revived. The most seriously affected of the firemen was Michael H. Roach of Hook and Ladder Company No. 23.

A meeting of the committee to arrange for the annual church excursion was to have been held in the church last evening. The Chairman of the committee, B. M. Cromwell, was on his way to the meeting, and was in front of the residence of the late Col. John R. Fellows, near One Hundred and Fifty-second Street, when he noticed the flames coming out of the windows of the building. Accompanied by Mrs Fellows, who happened to be standing in front of her residence, he ran to the scene of the blaze, and with Policemen Goetz, Grew, Muller, Alphman, and Becker they made their way inside the church. The silver service, chalice, vestments, Bible, and a cross used in the pulpit were carried to the street.

Many of the fine colored windows in the church were broken by the heat and water, and the members of the church place the damage at $20,000, which is fully covered by insurance. The organ was a large one, and was valued at $6,000.

The structure was erected in 1872 at a cost of $200,000. Connected with the main building is a chapel, in which services will now be conducted until the necessary repairs are made to the damaged building.

The auditorium had been profusely decorated in preparation for the wedding of Dr. Palmer H. Lyon and Miss Grace Hamilton Jones, which was to be celebrated today at 11 o'clock. The wedding was to have been one of the most fashionable witnessed in Harlem in many a day. When the announcement was made that the building had been damaged to such an extent that the ceremony could not take place it was announced that the wedding would be performed in St. Luke's Church, Convent Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-first Street, at the appointed hour.

SUSPECTED OF BIG ROBBERY.

Negroes Said to Have Stolen $4,700 from Hotel Imperial Guest.

Joseph Robertson, alias "Lovie Joe," and John Seymour, both negroes, were held for examination in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday afternoon on a charge of robbery. The two men were arrested in a resort conducted by Robertson at Surf Avenue and Fifteenth Street, Coney Island, yesterday morning by Detectives Curry and O'Donnell of the West Thirtieth Street Station.

The prisoners were held at the request of the detectives to give them time to make other arrests and prepare a case.

The police were reticent as to the robbery for which the negroes were arrested. It was said, however, to have been one in which the name of a man, whose name is given as Charles Brown, figured as the victim on Sunday night last. Brown, who is said to be a guest at the Hotel Imperial, was robbed of $4,700, it is said, in a place known as "The Ship," at 48 Seventh Avenue.

Two negro women are said to have aided in the robbery, and Detectives Curry and O'Donnell were hunting for them at Coney Island last night.

The police of the West Thirtieth Street Station were also gathering in a large number of colored women, and it was surmised that the number of arrests had something to do with their efforts to catch the women connected with the robbery.

At the Hotel Imperial it was said that there was no one by the name of Charles Brown stopping there. The name is thought to be a fictitious one.

According to the police the negro Robertson has a record in Chicago. He came to this city from there some time ago and opened a resort in the Tenderloin district. Later he went to Coney Island, where he opened another place.

The Journal Baseball Nine Won.

The Journal baseball nine has won another game in the Morning Newspaper Baseball League. It defeated The Tribune team at Prospect Park yesterday by the following score:

Journal	1	0	4	0	0	1	4	1	0—20
Tribune	3	0	0	3	1	1	0	8	0—16

Base hits—Journal, 17; Tribune, 12. Errors—Journal, 4; Tribune, 9. Batteries—Jordan and Tobin; Windisch and Mooney.

Jeffries a Union Boilermaker.

"Jim" Jeffries, the pugilist, is now a union man. He was a boilermaker before he became a warrior, and yesterday he paid his initiation fee of $10 to John Greenhalge, Treasurer of Boilermakers' Union No. 171, who lives at 883 Fourth Avenue, Brooklyn. Jeffries promised that when he returned from his Western trip he would give scientific exhibitions for the benefit of the union.

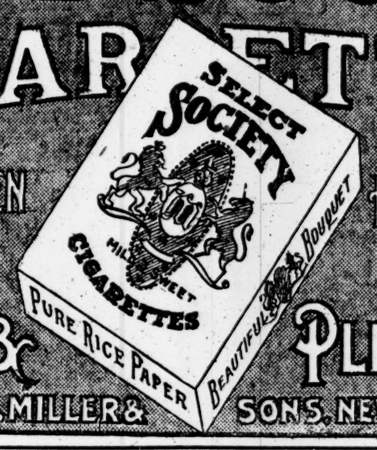
Increases Capital to $80,000,000.

TRENTON, N. J., June 27.—The United States Tube Company this afternoon filed with the Secretary of State a certificate of change of name. The new name is the National Tube Company. The corporation at the same time increases its capital from $75,000 to $80,000,000. One-half of the stock is to be 7 per cent. cumulative dividend bearing.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

SELECT SOCIETY CIGARETTES

PACKET OF TEN 5¢ PURE &



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L. MILLER & SONS, NEW YORK.

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GEN. OTIS OPENS UP TRADE

Shipowners Rush to the Manila Custom House for Clearances.

MERCHANTS GREATLY REJOICE

Gunboats to Protect Shipping Wherever Possible—Great Boom in Hemp Business.

MANILA, June 28.—Major Gen. Otis has ordered the opening up to trade of many important ports that have been closed since the outbreak of the war. These include San Fernando, on the west coast of Luzon, Aparri on the north coast, Curimao, and all ports in the islands of Samar and Leyte.

Many ships used in inter-island commerce have been tied up in the harbor here for months, and the shippers and merchants have been urging the Government to raise the blockade.

When the decision was made known yesterday the scene in the Custom House was as animated as the floor of an American Stock Exchange. It was a busy day. Shipowners rushed to get their clearance papers.

There will be a great boom in the hemp business, which has been at a standstill. The ships will race to bring the first cargoes before the demand weakens. As there is a heavy export duty on hemp, this will greatly increase the revenues. The interests of the natives, as well as the merchants and traders generally, led Gen. Otis to take this action.

Delegations from the southern islands told him that the cessation of business was bringing much suffering to peaceful inhabitants.

Gunboats will protect the shipping in some ports, but elsewhere shippers must risk confiscation by the insurgents, who exact heavy tribute of all ships they permit to sail.

THE PHILIPPINE SITUATION.

President McKinley Agrees That Gen. Otis Must Have Men to Replace the Sick, Dead, and Wounded.

WASHINGTON, June 27.—The President upon his return to Washington was promptly acquainted with the situation in the Philippines as exhibited in Gen. Otis's statement cabled yesterday.

He was in conference for a time with Secretary Alger respecting the best method of carrying out Gen. Otis's desire to maintain in the island, at least throughout the rainy season, an effective fighting force of no less than 30,000 men. In the General's last estimate, which was received yesterday, it is noted that he asks for an "effective" force of 30,000 men. This last estimate will oblige the War Department to secure more troops.

Gen. Otis's sick report and his casualty list make it evident that provision must be made at once to supply a shortage of about 15 per cent. in his force. The officials are taking into consideration the assurance of the medical authorities that no diminution in this disability rate can be expected during the wet season, but that the conditions may grow even worse as the season advances. Many of these men will have to be invalided home to the United States, it being particularly demonstrated in the typhoid cases, that convalescence is rare unless the patient leaves the Philippines. Thus the department will be under the necessity of keeping up a steady flow of recruits from the United States if it wishes to comply with Gen. Otis's request.

The recruiting officers' reports indicate an ability on their part to supply 1,000 men a week, more than sufficient, it is believed, to meet Gen. Otis's needs in the future, while as for the present the department has assembled 5,000 recruits at San Francisco ready for transport as soon as ships can be found.

It is not known at the War Department how Gen. Otis has succeeded in his undertaking to form three skeleton regiments from the volunteers now in the Philippines who are willing to re-enlist. An impression prevails at the War Department that a large proportion of the volunteers may be re-enlisted if some arrangement can be made whereby the men can be allowed to make a visit to their friends and relatives in the United States. The idea is to re-enlist them in the Philippines and give them a furlough to return to the United States. This furlough would be for at least four months, more than half of which time would be required to make the round trip from Manila to the United States.

AMERICAN BANKS FOR MANILA.

Chicago Business Men Ask Charters for Two Institutions.

CHICAGO, June 27.—"The National Bank of Manila" and "The First National Bank of Manila" are the names of two banks for which Chicago men have asked the Federal Government to grant charters. The applicants for a charter for "The National Bank of Manila" are J. L. Fulton, E. R. Bliss, J. H. Strong, J. L. Ray, and A. L. Dewar, all substantial business men.

"Mr. Fulton originated the plan," said Mr. Dewar to-day. "We expect our charter soon. The capital of the bank is to be $200,000, perhaps more. Some of us expect to make a trip to the Philippines soon to look over the ground, although we are already convinced that the new possessions of the United States offer good returns for investments. We will get to work actively as soon as our charter arrives from Washington."

It is said that the Government authorities have not yet taken action on either application.

Aguinaldo Probably Alive.

MANILA, June 28.—The rumor that Aguinaldo had been assassinated was in circulation here for several days. It was not believed, but its currency gave it a definite form. According to the story, Gen. Pio del Pilar called upon Aguinaldo on June 19 and accused him of causing Gen. Luna to be killed. Aguinaldo denied responsibility, and added that he deeply regretted Luna's death. Gen. Pio del Pilar, the story goes, called him a liar and scoundrel, shot him twice in the head with his revolver, and walked away unmolested.

The report finds no credence in Manila. A Filipino General, mounted on a big horse, with a numerous staff, has since been seen haranguing the Filipino troops around San Fernando, in Pampanga Province, and this officer is supposed to be Aguinaldo.

PHILIPPINE CASUALTIES.

WASHINGTON, June 27.—Gen. Otis has forwarded to the War Department the following list of casualties:

KILLED.

NINTH INFANTRY—Alfred A. Mahoney, Company I, at Zapote, June 13.

FOURTEENTH INFANTRY — Gerard Strumper, Company D, at Guadaloupe Hill, June 10.

TWENTY-FIRST INFANTRY—John B. Gerstner, Corporal, Company F, and Joseph Crogan, Company I, at Zapote, June 13.

WOUNDED.

FOURTH INFANTRY—William A. Mulhey, Company B, abdomen, severe; John Noland, Company E, head, moderate; David H. Waddington, Company G, face, slight; near Imus, June 20.

NINTH INFANTRY—Romeo T. Perry, First Sergeant, Company C, back, slight.

SEVENTEENTH INFANTRY—Albert R. Davis, Company D, leg, slight.

William O. Carr

The Wanamaker Store

The Occasion

THE next five business days demand the best of a store at its best. From a retailer's standpoint the climax of the season is signaled in the crash and glory of the Fourth.

A triplicate holiday, such as this year's celebration will hold for many, enforces additional obligations.

All these mean demands upon us.

And the Store

OUR duty as storekeepers is defined by your demands as a public. Our answer to the demands of the occasion is in the news which follows, and in the facts to be found behind them.

There are very few wants of person or home that cannot be filled, expeditiously and with comfort, under this roof.

Outing Season Stuffs No dress material is more satisfying for mountain, seaside or general outing wear than that which, excellent in make, is modish in design and tint, and may be consigned to the laundry with no other thought than its pure freshness on return. We offer you selection in an especial list of such goods, for this especial time, every yard full value:

At 10c., 12½c., 16c. yd.—Bleached cotton Duck.
At 12½c. yd.—Colored Cotton Duck.
At 12½c., 25c., 30c., 35c. yd.—Linen Crashes.
At 25c. to 45c. yd.—Plain Linen Suiting; natural color.
At 25c., 30c. yd.—Linen Duck; natural color.
At 25c., 37½c. yd.—Linen Drilling; natural color.
At 37½c. yd.—Colored Linen Duck; navy blue, cadet blue.
At 50c. yd.—Colored Linen Duck; navy blue, cadet blue, and black.
At 75c. yd.—Bleached Linen Duck.
At 18c. yd.—Scotch striped Galatea.
At 10c., 14c. yd.—Cotton Bicycle Suiting.
At 12½c. yd.—Plaid and striped Pique.
At 10c. to 30c. yd.—Cotton Cheviots; plaids and stripes.
At 18c. to 35c. yd.—Cotton Madras; plaids and stripes.
28c., 45c. yd.—Toile du Nord; half linen; checks and stripes.

Separate Washable Skirts There probably never has been a Summer outing since separate skirts came into vogue that did not give some woman reason to rise up and call her blessed who brought the skirts into accepted favor.

They are so handy, so useful, so variable in combination. What if the picnic shower bedraggles the immaculate pique? It launders well, and even if it is ruined another costs but little.

Especially at such prices as these:

At $1—Of white pique; well made; finished with hem.
At $1.50—Of pique, with trimming of insertion.
At $2—A collection of pique, denim and duck; various styles; exceptional value.
At $2.50 and $2.75—Of white pique, trimmed with bands of insertion.
At $3.50—Of fine pique, fine quality; beautifully made with bands of insertion; value $6.
At $4—An assortment of handsome skirts of pique; all beautifully trimmed; many $7 and $8 values.
Others up to $21.
Second floor, Broadway.

Dressing Sacques of Beauty The particular woman hates to sacrifice appearance to comfort even on hot days. We are showing a way to have both,—light lawn dressing sacques, delightfully trimmed in pretty lace and ribbon, luxuriously cool and an ornament to the daintiest boudoir. Read these prices:—

At $1—Of fine lawn; full front in clusters of plaits; embroidered sleeves and collar; prettily trimmed.
At $1.75—Of sheer lawn; full front, finely plaited at neck; back with three box plaits; puffed sleeves, front and bottom trimmed with fine embroidery.
At $2.75 each—Of sheer lawn; empire neck; plaited back, shield front; dainty embroidery of point de Paris and ribbon, large collar, trimmed with point de Paris lace and insertion.
At $3.25—Of fine quality lawn; full, finely-plaited front; large; slashed collar, sleeves and bottom trimmed with fine insertion and dainty edge.
Up to $8.50—Others more elaborately trimmed with ribbon and lace.
Second floor, Fourth avenue.

A Ribbon Display For the Fourth Patriotic Ribbons! The stars and stripes in all widths and prices, designs in stripes or flags. White taffeta and satin ribbons, too, good enough to accompany Old Glory. The National colors at these prices:

No. 1, 4c. yd. No. 2, 9c. yd. No. 3, 11c. yd.
No. 4, 14c. yd. No. 5, 17c. yd. No. 7, 21c. yd.
No. 9, 24c. yd. No. 12, 28c. yd. No. 16, 32c. yd.
No. 22, 38c. yd. No. 30, 40c. yd.

Certain Practical Outing Hints These are just the things you are likely to forget if you are going a-picnicking. And they are among the things you shouldn't forget by any means:

Camp Chairs, with back and arms, $1.75 to $2.75.
Camp Chairs, carpet seats, wood backs, $1.50.
Canvas Seats, with wooden back, 25c. to $1.25.
Camp Stools, 25c. to 50c.
Picnic Plates, 5c. doz. Alcohol Lamps, 20c. to $5.
At 10c.—Alcolta, solidified alcohol, a complete pocket stove.
500 Lemonade straws, 15c.
Basement.

Bathing Suits For Women and Girls Fashion draws her lines conservatively around bathing suit styles, and wide departures from accepted principles are not permissible. The more credit, therefore, to the designers who, within these narrow limits, achieve originality.

So far as variety of style and trimming can be obtained, it is to be found in the assortment we present. Prices:—

FOR GIRLS
At $2.25—Bathing suits of blue flannel; collar trimmed with white soutache braid; blue effect of same on waist.
At $3.75—Suits of fine navy blue flannel; red sailor collar prettily trimmed with white soutache braid.
FOR WOMEN
At $4.50—Suit of black or blue flannel; collar of white or red duck; trimmed with white braid.
At $5.75—Our attractive suits of black mohair; white sailor collar; short sleeves; skirt trimmed to match.
Others up to $10.
Second Floor, Broadway.

Little Girls' Sailor Suits Sailor suits are appropriate for the little maids this Fourth. Here are some worthy of celebrating the national triumphs,—fine quality serge, white, navy blue and red, trimmed with braid and buttons or braid and silk, all beautifully made and serviceable. Sizes 3 and 4 years. Prices, — overshadowed by the quality—$4 to $8.75 each.
Second Floor, Broadway.

Stylish Outing Gloves for Women Attractiveness and durability is an outing-glove combination most frequently noticeable for its absence. Not so with these outing gloves of ours; they are stylish, perfect fitting and very serviceable.

Here are two kinds of phenomenal excellence, at prices to match:

At 50c. pair—White wash chamois gloves; were $1.
At 50c. pair—Tan, mode, black, gray, and white suede lisle thread gloves; were 75c.
Tenth street.

From Toy Store and Sporting Goods Stock Of course if it's to be a ball game, or a golf tournament, or a tennis match, we can fit you out with whatever the exigencies demand. And if you have the Fourth of July buying to do for any of the little fellows who think the day was created expressly for them, we have a field of usefulness for you as well. We do not sell firecrackers and fireworks, nor powder, but we have about everything else. Such as:—

Paper cap pistol, 5c. to 20c.
Brass saluting cannon, 25c. to $4.50.
Air rifles, 75c. to $2.50. Boys' tents, 7x7 ft., $5.
All-wool bunting flags, all sizes; silk flags; German and French lantern for decoration, 5c. to $4 each.
Box kites, from $1 to $5.
Beach umbrellas, $2.50 to $8.50.
Hammock stands with awning, $9.
Hammocks in large variety, 75c. to $5.
Croquet sets, $1 to $9. Lawn Swings, $4.50 to $8.50.
A full line of golf clubs, balls, caddy bags, from $1 to $7.50.
Tennis rackets, from 75c. to $6.25.
Baseball goods of all kinds.
A full line of cameras and supplies. Fishing tackle.
Basement.

Ice Cream Freezers The Wanamaker Freezer is a combination of the good thing housewives have been looking for: White cedar pails, secure electric welded wire hoops, revolving whip-dasher that beats while the cream freezes; inside parts coated with block tin; and an automatic scraper. Seven sizes:

2 qts., $1.50 3 qts., $1.80 4 qts., $2.10 6 qts., $2.35 8 qts., $3.60 10 qts., $4.40 14 qts., $6

Book of Recipes with each freezer.
Basement.

Hosiery and Underwear Emphatically A Sale Attention, please! This is no ordinary offer. Summer hosiery and underwear for which there is always a large demand, Wanamaker hosiery and underwear which is always the most conscientious quality and finish; comfortable hosiery and underwear; pretty, new, cool hosiery and underwear,—a great Main Aisle assortment of it,—waiting for a place in your vacation trunk at Half Prices. A glimpse of the array is better than many words. But here is a hint of some markings:

CHILDREN'S HOSIERY
Fast black stockings of cotton; proper weight for this season; fine, firm fabric; double knees, spliced heels and toes; price is exactly half the regular value. Sizes, 5 and 5½, 10c. a pair; 6 to 8, 12½c. a pair; 8½ and 9, 15c. a pair.
WOMEN'S HOSIERY
At 12½c. a pair—"Full regular" made cotton stockings from one of Germany's leading manufacturers; fine gauge, light weight, fast black, double soles, heels, and toes; durable. Easily worth 20c.
3 pairs for 50c.—Fast black cotton; light in weight and durable; plain or Richelieu ribbed. Also black with split feet and unbleached soles; (two latter items in sizes 8 to 9½ only); worth a half more.
At 38c. a pair—Black lisle thread, open work, lace ankles, lisle thread in all-over stripes; black boots, striped tops; black with white stripes; black in plain or rits with colored silk embroidered fronts; and cotton with colored tops, black boots and Van Dyke points.
WOMEN'S VESTS
At 12½c. each—Fine, firm cotton, light in weight, elastic, full sizes, low neck, sleeveless, silk tape through neck and armholes.
At 50c. each—Light weight silk-mixed vests, low necks with fancy silk trimmed fronts and armholes; white, cream, pink, sky blue, lavender, and black.
MEN'S HALF HOSE
At 12½c. each—Fine gauge fast black cotton, light weight, spliced heels and toes; "full regular" made. Worth 20c.

Men's Bicycle Hosiery, 50c. a Pair Dame Fashion's edicts are obeyed promptly here. The cuffs of our new bicycle hosiery witness that anew,—the latest effects in dots, stripes, squares or plaids; good effects, too. Good material, of course; light-weight, fast black cotton with feet. And the price—one-third less than the regular rate—

50c. a Pair

Broadway.

Light Coats For Babies Half Prices Every mother will welcome this announcement. We are offering the balance of our little coats and reefers—the pretty, comfortable, good-wearing, bright-colored garments that were so popular—at half prices. Just as good as they ever were and fit for the season. Record of prices, new and old.

At $1.65 to $3.25 each—Pique reefers; large collars, handsomely trimmed with embroidery.
At $4.75, $5, and $7.25 each—Cloth reefers; all the leading shades; some with large silk-lined collars trimmed with silk-braid applique or ribbon; were $8.75, $10, and $14.75.
At $4.50, $6, and $8.75 each—A few fine French pique coats; some with circular flounce; collars trimmed with handsome embroidery and insertion; were $9, $12, and $17.50.
At $11.25, $15, and $20 each—Silk coats, mostly of fine taffeta; exquisitely trimmed; one of each kind; were $25.50, $30, and $39.50.
At $5, $6, and $7.50 each—In fine cloth; pretty designs; were $10, $12, and $15.
Second floor, Fourth avenue.

A Half Dollar's Worth of Daintiness Your toilet table requires generous and comfortable supply this Summer weather. No other supplies demand greater care in their selection. You may place absolute faith in every one of the nine half dollar's worths our Perfume and Toilet Supply Store offers you to-day:—

For Fifty Cents

A six-ounce bottle of Queen Mary Toilet Water; your own selection among all our choice odors.
Large envelope Guerlain's Sachet Powder.
Pint bottle of Queen Mary Bay Rum.
Six-ounce bottle Queen Mary Eau de Quinine.
One bottle Hygienique Liquid Food.
One bottle Cassidy's Lily Cream.
One box Royal (Deodorant) Perilla Powder.
One bottle Mirabilia Skin Food.
Also Toilet Waters at 25c. a bottle.
Tenth street.

Shoes for the Country Men's and women's shoes for all vacation purposes, cycling, bowling, golfing shoes, riding boots, shoes and Oxfords for tennis, shoes for tramping,—all the best of their kind.
Fourth avenue and Ninth street.

Pre-eminent in even this collection. Boys' and girls' canvas Oxfords, sizes 2 to 5, with firm rubber soles sewed on, going

At 30c. a Pair

Fifth floor.

Linens Cool, clean, dainty linen goes far to make the Summer home attractive. It need not be extravagant linen, of course, but it must be like ours, pretty, clean white, well-woven and refreshing. You can have all that, easily. On these terms:

At 31c. yd.—Table damask.
At 75c. doz.—Table napkins.
At 12½c. each—Face towels.
At 10c. each—Bath towels.
At 10c. each—Dish towels.
At 10c. each—Glass towels.
Fourth avenue.

Dress Suit Cases Half Prices Only a few left, but well worth coming early for. Heavy sole leather dress suit cases, 22 and 24-in., nearly all in handsome russet. High-grade goods in high-grade finish; satisfying and long-wearing. All good qualities prominent; the low prices especially:

$4 and $4.75 Each

Fifth floor.

Supplies for Travelers "We are our own Fates" in traveling. Your trip will be pleasant if you remember to take with you the thing to make it so. Here are a few suggestions, out of many in our Leather Store, of comfort-ensuring articles at small prices:

At $1.75 to $25 each—Leather dressing cases in grain, seal, or alligator skin, ebonized or oak fittings.
At $1.50 each—Real seal folding photograph cases, with places for two pictures.
At $1.50 each—Leather cased beveled mirrors.

Refrigerators In Summer a sanitary refrigerator is a vital necessity. The Reade Odorless Refrigerator has all the essential qualities. Perfect in air circulation. Uncovered milk and butter can rest safely near meat, fish or cheese,—requires no scalding, economical in the use of ice. Oak box, zinc-lined; ice-chambers lined with galvanized steel.

You will be interested in the demonstration on our fifth floor. Prices follow:—

At $15 each—44 in. high, 28 in. wide, 20 in. deep; ice capacity 75 lbs.
At $17 each—46 in. high, 30 in. wide, 22 in. deep; ice capacity 100 lbs.
At $20.75 each—50 in. high, 32 in. wide, 22¼ in. deep; ice capacity 125 lbs.
At $22.50 each—50 in. high, 35 in. wide, 22¼ in. deep; ice capacity 150 lbs.
At $30 each—52 in. high, 42 in. wide, 23½ in. deep; ice capacity 200 lbs.
At $37.50 each—60 in. high, 44 in. wide, 25 in. deep; ice capacity 250 lbs.
Others up to $51.50.
Fifth floor, Tenth Street.

Fourth of July Sweets The Candy Store catches the explosive spirit and comes out with fictitious noise-makers of many sorts,—loaded with nothing more dangerous than candies:—

There are all sorts of enchanting boxes and wraps for them. Great red Chinese cannon crackers at 3c., 5c. and 8c. each; or cannon crackers in pound and half-pound sizes, trimmed with the American flag and ribbon, at 20c. and 35c. each. There are pound and half-pound boxes, wrapped in the flag and tied with ribbon, at 25c. and 35c. each. And there are pretty red, white and blue ice cases for dinner, festival or luncheon, at 15c., 25c. and 50c. each. There is a store of chocolate torpedoes, 15c. a package; and there are bundles of smaller fire crackers, at 10c., 15c. and 25c.
Basement.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.,

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Ave., Ninth and Tenth Sts.

OVERVALUE DODGE JEWELS

Woman's Lawyer Claims $10,000 Ring Is Worth Only $8.

CUSTOMS OFFICERS SKEPTICAL

Stuff Will Be Thoroughly Examined To-day, When Mrs. Dodge Will Be Present.

Considerable doubt seems to exist concerning the value of the jewels brought here from Europe by Mrs. Phyllis E. Dodge and seized by the United States Customs officials last Saturday. The Customs officials in a general way say the gems are worth about $130,000, and add to this valuation wearing apparel, alleged to be contraband, which in the absence of proof to the contrary they place at several thousand dollars more.

Nothing was done in the way of making an official examination of the jewels yesterday, and only one trunk of the nine brought over by Mrs. Dodge was examined, and that, so far as could be learned, in a cursory manner. A large amount of fine wearing apparel was uncovered, but after the examination, Col. Phelps, Chief of the Law Division, either could not or would not state positively that it was dutiable.

Deputy Mendil of the jewelry and precious stones division will make an expert examination of the jewelry this morning at 11 o'clock, and this afternoon the trunks will be thoroughly gone over. Mrs. Dodge has been summoned to appear, and will be present at the Appraiser's Stores.

The element of doubt as to the value of the jewelry was called up yesterday afternoon by Mr. Minrath, representing Edward Lauterbach, counsel for Mrs. Dodge. Mr. Minrath told Col. Phelps and Appraiser Wilbur F. Wakeman that the jewelry had been greatly overestimated.

"The ring set with a black and smoke-colored pearl," said he, "instead of being worth $10,000, as your men have stated, is not genuine, and is worth but $8. All the other jewelry has been similarly overestimated. As a matter of fact, both the jewels and wardrobe were bought in this country.

"They are American goods, and were taken abroad by Mrs. Dodge. She did not try to evade the officials when she arrived. Mrs. Dodge had the jewel case in her hands and handed it to the Inspector. There was no attempt at concealment."

Mr. Minrath made the statement that the whole foundation for the seizure lay in the fact that while in Paris Mrs. Dodge had on her memorandum of purchases the item of a stomacher, for which she intended to pay $5,000, but which she did not buy. "This was noticed by the man who cabled to the Collector to be on the lookout for her," said Mr. Minrath, "and then the trouble was precipitated."

"That's a very good explanation, Minrath," said Mr. Wakeman, derisively. "But you have got a hard case to go up against."

"If I never had a harder case," was the prompt answer, "I would think that the law is all plain sailing."

"Wait and see," said Col. Phelps.

"Well, I get a good fee out of it, anyway," said Mr. Minrath as he turned, with a laugh, to leave Mr. Wakeman's office. "You will find that this case will not amount to anything before you get through."

Earlier in the day Mrs. Dodge's trunks were removed to the seizure room at the Appraiser's Stores, and in presence of Col. Phelps, Mr. Wakeman, Deputy Brunies, the lace expert; Deputy Lee, the silk examiner, and other officials and Mr. Minrath one trunk was emptied. Afterward Col. Phelps said: "I am not an expert, and I do not pretend to say what the goods we found are worth. Mrs. Dodge's counsel tells me that everything except what was declared was bought here, and unquestionably some of the things were. They bear the marks of the American makers.

"On the other hand, dresses and other apparel bear the tags of Paris and London makers. That would not be strange, as many goods with foreign marks are brought here and sold in our own stores. If Mrs. Dodge can prove that everything except that which was declared was bought here, the goods will be released. There are many pieces of household linen, worth 600 francs, which were declared, and these will not be seized."

Besides the dresses, the officials found opera cloaks and many other articles of much value. Col. Phelps refused to give a list of the articles, saying he could tell nothing definite until after the examination to-day. It is understood that Mr. Minrath declared to Col. Phelps that, with the exception of two or three dresses of French make, for which, he said, Mrs. Dodge can show the receipts of a Broadway dry goods house, all the rest is old stuff.

Mr. Mendil said that from a hasty look at the jewels, he was inclined to believe they are genuine. "We have made no official examination," said he, "and I am not prepared to say anything now as to the exact value of the property. I will not place a value on the pearl ring. It is very easy to imitate pearls, and an expert might be fooled on a casual examination. But we have absolute tests."

Edward Lauterbach said the Treasury agents were in error in regard to the Mr. Wormser who happened to chat with Mrs. Dodge when she landed from the St. Paul. The man was Louis S. Wormser, who is unmarried and belongs to the younger Wall Street circle.

BALLOON FALLS 10,000 FEET.

But the Aeronaut Jumps Out Near the Ground and Saves His Life.

VIENNA, June 27.—Signor Merighi, an Italian aeronaut, ascended to-day at Graz, Styria, to a height of 10,000 feet, when his balloon burst and fell. When about forty feet from the ground the aeronaut leaped from the car, and was picked up unconscious with a broken leg.

In the car was found a paper containing the words: "I am dying contentedly, having reached my term." This led to the belief that Merighi intended to commit suicide. He denies, however, any such intention, and says he wrote the sentence while the balloon was falling.

THE WILL OF FRANK THOMSON.

His Estate Is to be Divided Among His Three Children.

PHILADELPHIA, June 27.—The will of Frank Thomson, late President of the Pennsylvania Railroad, who died June 5 at his home near Merion, was admitted to probate to-day at Norristown, the county seat of Montgomery County. It is dated Dec. 9, 1896, and covers four typewritten pages. The executors are Anne Thomson, Frank G. and Clarke Thomson, and John L. Cadwalader.

The estate is supposed to amount to about $750,000. The will provides that one-third of it shall be given absolutely in equal shares to his three children, Anne, Frank, and Clarke Thomson.

The residue of the estate is to be divided into three equal parts, bequeathed in trust, the income of each share to be paid to each of the three children.

Fatal Railroad Wreck Near Dedham.

DEDHAM, Mass., June 27.—The northbound New London freight train collided with a work train a little south of the Dedham Road station, on the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, at 8:30 o'clock this morning, both trains being thrown into a ditch. The engineer of the freight train, Roger P. S. Jones of Boston, was killed, and his fireman, J. Augustus Hobart, was badly scalded, and received internal injuries. Engineer Jones was buried under the side of the cab, the body being located by a protruding arm. The engineer and fireman of the work train escaped with a severe shaking up. The cause of the accident was not apparent up to noon, but it is thought that the freight train broke in two.

Poles for Power Along the Canal.

ALBANY, June 27.—Superintendent of Public Works Partridge to-day granted permission to the Hudson River Power Transmission Company to erect poles and string wires along the canal from Mechanicsville to Albany at its own cost and expense, with the proviso that the State be allowed to string telephone wires on the same poles if it so desires. The contract made is a cast-iron one, and fully protects the State and canals. Gen. Francis V. Greene of the Canal Advisory Board Commission is President of the company.

Continued Advance in Bessemer Pig.

PITTSBURG, June 27.—Bessemer pig iron is quoted to-day at $20 a ton in the Mahoning Valley, and in Pittsburg the price is $20.75. This is an advance of 100 per cent. in six months and $2 a ton higher than last week.

Perfect Digestion

Dr. J. M. Powers, of Warrensburg, Mo., writes: "Johann Hoff's Malt Extract is always a builder, always a blood maker, by making digestion more perfect."

Johann Hoff's Malt Extract

SUED BY COUNTESS WALDERSEE.

Sheriff Has an Attachment for $36,543 Against David B. Lee.

The Sheriff has an attachment against David B. Lee, at the Union Club, from the Countess Waldersee, who is Mr. Lee's sister. She claims that on Sept. 12, 1885, she loaned him $20,000 in Germany, and that he has never repaid the sum. The interest on the loan, she says, now amounts to $16,543.

David Bradley Lee, who lives abroad, but spends his Summers in this city, looking after his property interests, is a life member of the Union Club. He lives at 138 Fifth Avenue while in New York. Mr. Lee could not be found at the club or at the Fifth Avenue address last night. He is a wealthy real estate owner.

The mother of Countess Waldersee and of David B. Lee died in Germany a few months ago. She was nearly 100 years old. She was the widow of a wealthy New York business man, and she left a large fortune.

SOLDIER COMMITS SUICIDE.

Corbett, Dishonorably Discharged, Leaps from the Logan's Deck.

The United States transport Logan, Capt. Quick, arrived yesterday morning from San Juan, Puerto Rico, with thirty-nine cabin passengers, principally army officers and their families; 143 discharged and furloughed soldiers; 350 men and 600 horses of Light Batteries M and C, Seventh United States Artillery, and Heavy Battery B, Sixth United States Artillery. The troops are under command of Capt. M. M. McComb.

During the voyage of the Logan, John Corbett, a dishonorably discharged soldier of Battery G, Fifth Artillery, jumped overboard and was lost. Corbett, it was said, felt his military degradation keenly, and his trouble preyed upon his mind until he became demented. He had said many times that he would kill himself rather than come home in disgrace.

RECORD FROM HAVANA BROKEN.

Liner Mexico Does the Distance in 2 Days 15 Hours and 32 Minutes.

The new Ward Line steamship Mexico arrived here yesterday on her first trip from Havana, having established a record between that port and New York. The record for that voyage now stands at 2 days 15 hours and 32 minutes, which beats by 48 minutes the best time of the Ward Line flier Havana. The Mexico passed Morro Castle at 5:50 o'clock Saturday afternoon, and her run to noon Sunday was 345 miles; the next twenty-four hours' run was 456 miles, and her run from Monday noon until her arrival at Sandy Hook Lightship, at 10:00 A. M. yesterday, was 288 miles.

The average speed of the Mexico for the entire trip was 18.07 knots per hour.

EAST RIVER TRANSIT SCHEME.

Terminal Railway Company Has Applied for a Franchise.

The New York and Long Island Terminal Railway Company, which purposes building a tunnel under the East River, yesterday made application to the Municipal Assembly for a franchise. Under the provisions of the charter the Assembly is required to hold a public hearing on such applications, and the date on this petition was set for July 21 at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

The application, which is signed by W. H. Baldwin, Jr., President of the company, is for a franchise for a tunnel along the following route:

Beginning at a point at or near the junction of Flatbush and Atlantic Avenues, in the Borough of Brooklyn, and running thence in a northwesterly direction under the surface of Flatbush Avenue to Fulton Street, in the said Borough of Brooklyn; running thence under the surface of said Fulton Street and following the line of said street to a point at or near the intersection of Pineapple Street or Clark Street and Fulton Street, in said borough; running thence under private property, crossing under Clark or Henry Street, or both, to a point in Pineapple Street; running thence westerly under the surface of said Pineapple Street to the termination of said street; thence continuing under Columbia Heights and under private property and under Furman Street and under private property to and under the East River to South Street at the foot of Malden Lane, in the Borough of Manhattan; thence under South Street and continuing under the surface of Malden Lane to Broadway, in said Borough of Manhattan; thence across and under the surface of Broadway to Cortlandt Street, thence continuing under the surface of Cortlandt Street to the termination of said street at West Street, and thence under the surface of West Street to the westerly line thereof.

Money in Oven Will Raise Mortgage.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., June 27.—Several months ago Silas Hawks, a farmer living near Little York, Hunterdon County, died, leaving his property to his son, Silas Hawks, Jr. The property was encumbered with a mortgage, which it was thought Hawks would be unable to raise. A few days ago Hawks was tearing out an old brick oven in the house, when he came across a rusty tin box. He pried it open and found a large quantity of old silver and gold coins, which are said to be worth $2,800. The house has stood for nearly a hundred years. The value of the coin will be sufficient to clear the property of the mortgage.

Celebration by 71st Regiment Men.

Capt. Goldsborough's company of the Seventy-first Regiment, the color company, which made a gallant fight at San Juan Hill, will celebrate the anniversary of the event on Friday evening with a dinner at the Café Boulevard. On July 4 Company F veterans, who did good work under Capt. Rafferty, will celebrate with an outing to Livingston, S. I., under their present commander, Capt. Wells, who was formerly Major of the Second Battalion.

Suicide in Hospital Suppressed.

Mrs. Eliza Marston of 574 Baltic Street, Brooklyn, committed suicide at the Seney Hospital on June 20, but the fact was suppressed until yesterday. She was a young colored woman, and was suffering from fever when taken to the hospital. She had been there only a few days when she rose from her bed at night, ran to a window on the second floor which was closed, and jumped through the glass, carrying the sash with her. There was no nurse in the ward at the time of the suicide.

Seventh Men Going Abroad.

Capt. Francis G. Landon of Company I, Seventh Regiment, and Capt. De Witt C. Falls, Adjutant, will sail for Europe on the St. Paul to-day to represent the regiment in London on the occasion of the review of the British volunteers, July 8. They will be attached to the staff of Lord Vincent during their stay in England, and when on duty will wear the Seventh's uniform.

New Ordinances Affecting Streets.

The Board of Aldermen yesterday passed ordinances for the grading of Sackman, Richmond, and Logan Streets, in the Borough of Brooklyn; to extend Ogden Avenue and Andrews and Wiegand Places, in the Borough of the Bronx, and to change the lines of Marcher Avenue, in the Bronx.

The President Appoints Naval Cadets.

WASHINGTON, June 27.—The President to-day appointed Mr. Rowan, son of Vice Admiral Rowan; Mr. McNair, son of Rear Admiral McNair, and Mr. Gatewood, son of the late Chief Engineer Gatewood, cadets at large at the Naval Academy. These young men were alternates, and take the places of their principals, who failed at the entrance examination.

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OPEN SATURDAYS UNTIL 10:30; MONDAYS, 9.

AT THE STATE CAMP.

Battalion of the First at Oscawana—Signal Corps on a Trip.

PEEKSKILL, N. Y., June 27.—The First Battalion of the First Regiment reached Oscawana Lake this afternoon, after a good march under the conditions prevailing in the practice marches. There was a running fight with the supposed enemy all day. The First Battalion will return to-morrow and the Second will start out.

With the exception of a detail to man the camp station, the First Signal Corps left camp to-day for a trip through the country. The first signal station was established at Twin Hill this afternoon, and communication with the camp was taken up. Other stations will be established to-morrow, when the field work will begin.

TO PUSH TRADE WITH TURKEY.

Dr. Schoenfelt to be Turkish Consul General at Washington.

WASHINGTON June 27.—Dr. Hermann Schoenfelt, a professor at the Columbian University, in this city, will be made Turkish Consul General, resident in Washington, shortly, the Turkish Minister having asked the State Department to issue an exequatur to him.

It will be Mr. Schoenfelt's aim to foster more intimate trade relations between the United States and Turkey. He will endeavor to push the trade in Turkish tobacco and olives, believing that the cheapness of these products in Turkey gives room for competition with Cuban tobacco and Italian olives.

Dr. Schoenfelt was at one time United States Consul at Riga, Russia.

A ST. LAWRENCE RIVER MYSTERY

Body of a Stranger Taken from the Water Near Massena.

GOUVERNEUR, N. Y., June 27.—The body of a well-dressed stranger was found to-day in the St. Lawrence River at a point near Massena. It was badly decomposed, and probably had been in the river two months or more. Two bad cuts were found near the heart.

No clue to the identity of the body has yet been discovered. It was clothed in a brown coat and vest, gray trousers, light-colored shirt, and white collar. A gold watch and diamond-set cuff buttons were found in the clothing.

There were no marks on the clothing and no letters, except an unsigned note, dated Nov. 13, 1898, saying: "Keep this in your inside pocket."

A GIANT HOME FROM EUROPE.

Lewis Wilkins, Who Weighs 500 Pounds, Arrives on a German Liner.

Among the passengers who arrived yesterday on the North German Lloyd steamship Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse from Bremen, was Lewis Wilkins, known throughout this country as the Kentucky Giant. He had made a tour of Europe and convinced the people of the Eastern Hemisphere that America grows some tolerably good-sized men.

Mr. Wilkins came across the ocean on the payment of one fare, but the steamship company did not make anything worth speaking of out of the transaction. Had Mr. Wilkins been shipped by weight he would have had to pay two or three fares. He is something over seven feet tall, and weighs about 500 pounds. Ocean travel is not altogether a season of joy for him. Steamer staterooms, for instance, are not constructed with an eye to the accommodation of seven-and-a-half-foot passengers. On the passage across the ocean Mr. Wilkins found repose in his berth only by shutting himself up like a jackknife.

The huge Kentuckian has made several trips abroad, and has exhibited himself in all the principal European cities. He was accompanied on this tour by his wife and two children, who returned with him yesterday. Mrs. Wilkins is a woman of ordinary size. The children are a boy and girl, the former being about ten years old, and his sister a few years younger. Both are intelligent and of the usual size for their ages.

The Giant was an object of interest to the crowds coming over the Barclay Street Ferry after the arrival of the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse. Wilkins wore a Prince Albert coat and an immense slouch hat perched far out of the reach of man. Wilkins is built on the Brobdignagian plan. With his hands he might successfully palm a ham or a man's straw hat.

BIG SUIT AGAINST THE STATE.

John Roberts Claims $138,976.54 for Alleged False Imprisonment.

John Roberts of Astoria, Borough of Queens, has reopened a claim against the State of New York for damages for false imprisonment. A bill of the damages claimed has been filed with the Court of Errors by Roberts's counsel. The claim has been pending for more than twenty years.

Roberts formerly was the proprietor of a saloon at 99 James Street, Manhattan, and also conducted a restaurant at 56 Bleecker Street. He lived in Astoria. On the night of Dec. 12, 1873, four masked burglars robbed several places in Astoria. Four men were arrested, charged with the burglaries, among them being Roberts. He declared his innocence, but was convicted and sentenced to twenty years' imprisonment. The other three men were also sent to prison.

Roberts's friends finally established his innocence, partly through a confession made by one of the convicted burglars, who declared that he had never seen Roberts before the latter was arraigned in court with him.

In 1878 Gov. Robinson pardoned Roberts, and the Legislature passed an act allowing him to present his claim for damages to the Court of Claims. The court allowed Roberts $7,500, but he refused to accept this amount, and there the matter rested. The Court of Appeals is now asked to adjust the claim and pass upon it. Roberts claims $138,976.54 for damage to his personal reputation, loss of income from his business, and interest on his losses.

American Miners Perish in Siberia.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., June 27.—A special from Nevada City, Cal., says: "Mrs. Norval-Douglass of San Francisco has received a letter saying her son, Harry Douglass, with twenty-five picked miners from California, who left June 2 of last year for Siberia, have perished from privation and cold. It is stated the party went to Siberia under contract to a New York company, expecting to be gone three years."

Brooklyn School for Girl Truants.

At yesterday's meeting of the Brooklyn School Board a special committee appointed to inquire into the extent of truancy among girl pupils presented a report. The committee said that few girls were truants, and for the benefit of those who were, recommended the establishment of a school in which domestic economy and practical housework shall be taught, as well as the regular branches. The report was accepted and filed.

New Geyser in Yellowstone Park.

MAMMOTH HOT SPRINGS, Wyoming, June 27.—A young geyser came into life yesterday at the fountain basin in the Yellowstone Park, fifty miles south of here. The eruption, which lasted over an hour, was from a hitherto quiet pool fifty feet north of the famous fountain geyser. The new geyser tore an opening in the basin about thirty feet in diameter, and played continuously to a height of from 200 to 250 feet.

Reciprocity Treaty with Bermuda.

WASHINGTON, June 27.—A reciprocity treaty relating to the British West Indian Colony of Bermuda has been concluded and the Bermuda Commission has left for home with a draft of the treaty which is to be submitted to the Bermuda Legislature before being finally signed on behalf of the two Governments by Commissioner Kasson and Mr. Tower, the British Charge. Fair progress is being made on the Jamaican treaty, but the negotiations will not be concluded this week.

PAWNEE BURNED AT SEA

The Clyde Line Freighter Abandoned Off North Carolina.

OFFICERS AND CREW SAVED

They Escaped in One of the Ship's Small Boats and Were Rescued by the George W. Clyde.

WILMINGTON, N. C., June 27.—The Clyde Line freight steamship Pawnee, Capt. A. D. Ingram, which left Brunswick, Ga., on June 23, with a cargo of lumber and cotton for New York, was destroyed by fire on Sunday when off Currituck, on the North Carolina coast. The Captain and crew were forced to abandon the ship and take to one of the small boats. They were shortly after picked up by the steamship George W. Clyde, Capt. Robinson, of the Clyde Line, which arrived at this port at 11 o'clock to-day.

The fire in the Pawnee was discovered about midnight Sunday, and had gained such headway that every effort to check the flames was futile. The smoke was so dense that it was almost impossible to see a yard ahead.

When the alarm was given Capt. Ingram was asleep. When he came on deck and took in the situation he saw that, in order to save his crew, he must get them off at once. However, the pumps were set to work, and threw two streams of water upon the flames for several minutes before the order was given for the boats to be lowered and the ship abandoned.

While the crew were manning the small boats Capt. Ingram went into his cabin for some valuables which he hoped to save. When he reached the ship's side the boat containing the crew had drifted out of reach. The Captain called to the crew to row the boat to the windward. This they did, but in the meantime the wind shifted and the heat and smoke forced the men to pull away without their Captain. There were three vain efforts of this kind made, the boat being rowed first to one side of the vessel and then to the other in attempts to remove the Captain.

Finally Capt. Ingram leaped into the water and swam 200 feet or more toward the boat. One of the crew held out an oar to him and pulled him in. He was completely exhausted and almost unconscious.

In the meantime, the George W. Clyde had sighted the Pawnee and bore down upon her in time to pick up the Captain and crew within a few minutes after they abandoned the burning ship.

The Pawnee had a full cargo, principally lumber, of which there was between 500,000 and 600,000 feet. There was also a quantity of cotton. Capt. Ingram's family lives here, and he will await orders in this city.

The Pawnee's crew consisted of twenty-one men, with the following officers: Chief Officer—B. MacBeth; Second Officer—Joseph Parker; Chief Engineer—Clayton Platt; Assistant Engineer—John Ego. All are well.

The first news of the burning of the Pawnee was brought to this city yesterday morning by Capt. George Savage of the steamship City of Macon from Savannah, who reported having sighted the burning steamer on June 26 at 8 o'clock A. M. about forty miles east of Cape Henry. When sighted by the City of Macon the Pawnee was ablaze from stem to stern, and the smoke lay over the waters for miles to leeward of her.

The City of Macon drew near and Capt. Savage learned that the burning vessel was a sister ship to his own. Boats were immediately lowered and approached as near as possible to the blazing Pawnee, the heat from which could be felt a mile away. The City of Macon was run so close that one of the passengers took a snap shot at the burning ship, which presented a magnificent spectacle. There was considerable excitement among the City of Macon's forty-seven passengers until it was seen that no one was on board the Pawnee. The liner had burned almost to the water's edge when sighted, all her rigging, upper decks, upper works, and main deck aft being gone, only her smokestack and, strangely enough, her flagstaff standing out from the blazing hulk.

The sea was swept on all sides by the glasses from the City of Macon and her boats, but nothing was seen of the Pawnee's boats.

The City of Macon cruised about the ship for three hours, making a ten-mile circuit, and, no sign of life being discovered, stood away on her course, Capt. Savage being convinced that the ship's company had been rescued by some passing steamer. When the Macon stood away, the Pawnee had burned to a mere shell.

Capt. Savage's report caused consternation in the Clyde Line offices here, it being feared that the Captain and crew of the burned steamer might have been lost. Early in the afternoon, however, a telegram was received from H. G. Smallbones, the company's agent at Wilmington, N. C., stating that the Captain and crew of the Pawnee had been picked up by the steamer George W. Clyde and taken to that port. At the office of the Clyde Line the telegram was received with great rejoicing. The employes gathered around to discuss it as soon as it was given out. Manager Eager said that the telegram relieved the officials of the line very much, and while the cargo was burned, he said, "Thank God all of the crew are saved."

It was said that Capt. Ingram and his men would arrive here to-day. The Pawnee, it was said, carried very little cotton, her cargo consisting principally of dressed lumber, cross ties, and naval stores. The loss on cargo, it was said, would be about $50,000 and on the vessel $100,000, both being well insured.

The Pawnee, which plied between Brunswick, Ga., Charleston, and Boston was well known in this port. She was built in 1890 by C. Hillman & Co., in Philadelphia. She was a wooden hulled, single screw vessel, 203 feet 2 inches long, 38 feet in beam, and 19 feet 5 inches deep. She was used wholly for freight trade.

METROPOLITAN TENNIS MATCH.

Allen of Yale Defeats Little of Princeton in a Hard Game.

The second day's play in the metropolitan championship lawn tennis tournament, which was continued yesterday on the courts of the West Side Tennis Club, Eighty-ninth Street and Central Park West, produced some exciting matches. J. A. Allen, the champion of Yale, was pitted against R. D. Little, Princeton's champion. Allen won the first set easily, and in the second led up to 5—1. Then the Princeton champion came on with a rush and pulled up five games in quick succession, and in the next was several times within a stroke of the set. Yale steadiness carried the day, and Allen won.

The doubles will begin this afternoon, while both scratch and handicap singles will be continued. The principal match in the championship event will be between Millett and Paret, the winner of which is expected to reach the finals. Davidson and Allen probably will meet in the semi-finals to-morrow.

Yesterday's scores follow:

Championship Singles.—Preliminary Round—J. P. Paret beat E. T. Buckingham, 6—1, 6—3; M. Ogden beat C. Cragin by default.

First Round—S. C. Millett beat S. H. Gillespie, 6—3, 6—4; J. P. Paret beat H. E. Avery, 6—0, 6—1; H. A. Tallant beat M. Ogden, 6—1, 6—4; J. A. Allen beat R. D. Little, 6—3, 8—6; J. C. Davidson beat R. D. Thurber, 6—1, 6—1.

Handicap Singles.—Preliminary Round—C. M. Helyea, (half fifteen,) beat R. D. Thurber, (half fifteen,) 6—3, 9—7; S. H. Gillespie, (scratch,) beat W. C. Litchenstein, (half fifteen,) 6—2, 7—9, 6—3; M. S. Clark, (scratch,) beat W. B. Hussey, (half thirty,) 6—3, 6—3; F. L. O. Wadsworth, (owe half fifteen,) beat W. Rosenbaum, (fifteen,) 8—10, 9—7, 6—3; H. A. Plummer, (owe half fifteen,) beat C. Cragin, (owe half fifteen,) by default; R. O. Hicks, (half fifteen,) beat C. C. Edwards, (half fifteen,) 6—3, 6—7, 6—4; W. B. Cragin, Jr., (scratch,) beat M. Ogden, (owe half fifteen,) 14—12, 7—5; J. P. Paret, (owe thirty,) beat Arthur Clark, (half fifteen,) 6—0, 6—2; H. H. Heywood, (scratch,) beat C. E. Fennessey, (fifteen,) 7—5, 9—7; H. E. Avery, (scratch,) beat J. C. Davidson, (owe thirty,) 6—4, 6—1; S. S. Burr, (half thirty,) beat E. T. Buckingham, (scratch,) 6—4, 4—6, 6—4.

Offer for "Pedlar" Palmer.

W. B. Gray, manager of the Westchester Athletic Club, yesterday cabled an offer of a ten-thousand-dollar purse for a twenty-five-round bout between "Pedlar" Palmer, the champion bantam of England, and the winner of the McGovern-Richie contest, which will take place at the Westchester Club on Saturday. Gray further stipulated that in case Palmer accepts the proposition each of the contestants will receive 15 per cent. of the profits on the pictures which will be taken of the fight.

NEW ALASKA GOLDFIELDS.

The Expedition Fitted Out by Prince Luigi Opened a New District—Many Claims Already Located.

SEATTLE, Washington, June 27.—The latest advices from the newly discovered goldfields at Cape Nome, Alaska, are contained in a letter from Major E. S. Ingraham of Seattle, who writes under date of Feb. 2, 1899. Major Ingraham is the leader of a party of fourteen men who were fitted out by Prince Luigi of Italy and local business men. He went first to Kotzebue Sound, but finding nothing there, crossed overland to Cape Nome, with a portion of the party, enduring considerable hardships. Part of the time the men had but two pancakes a day. Major Ingraham writes:

"On Sept. 25 six men went to work to test their claims, some on Snow Creek, and the rest on Anvil Creek. The best pan was obtained on Snow Creek, and amounted to $8.52. The aggregate of four days' work was $4 less than $1,800. The gold was of good quality, and sold at St. Michael without assay for $16.85 per ounce. On account of the lateness of the season and lack of supplies no attempt to reach bedrock was made. The news soon spread, and there had been a constant arrival of prospectors from Unalaska, St. Michael, and as far south as Kuskoquim. Fully 500 locations have been made to date. Two other districts have been organized, one at Lime Creek, beyond Cape Rodney, and the other with Bonanza Creek as a centre.

"The rich finds at Cape Nome and on the Ne-Uck-Luck, a tributary of Fish River, prove beyond doubt that the rich mineral belt of the Yukon crosses to Siberia. Pay dirt is reported to have been struck on a river flowing into the chain of lakes having outlet at Port Clarence. Before starting from Kotzebue Sound, Dec. 15, 1898, prospectors had come in from the Noatak reporting the discovery of a rich and extensive mineral belt north of the river. In November, 1898, there was a stampede from among the prospectors wintering on the Kowak, who reported rich diggings on the Alashuck, a tributary of the Kynkuk. There is no doubt that next Summer will witness remarkable developments in the vicinity of Golivin Bay."

KLONDIKE LURES MEN TO DEATH.

Nine Men Perish in the Attempt to Reach Telegraph Creek.

SEATTLE Washington, June 27.—W. D. Doolittle of Irvington, N. J., has arrived here, after undergoing fearful experiences during the past year. He attempted to enter the Alaskan goldfields over the Edmonton route, but failed, and returned to Telegraph Creek out of food and barely able to make his wants known. He said:

"Of fourteen men on their way to Telegraph Creek, nine perished in a snowstorm. Three men were found dead in a cabin at Moose Lake. They died from scurvy. They were two Allison brothers of Kent, England, and Carter of New Zealand.

"Late in May Porter, the Government agent at Telegraph Creek, sent a relief party into the Liard district, consisting of two Indian guides and four white men. They had a scowload of provisions, which they distributed among the needy people, numbering about 500."

Eight Klondikers Return with Money.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., June 27.—Eight miners have just reached here from Alaska with $250,000, the result of two years' digging within twenty miles of Dawson. One of them, named W. H. Armstrong, has a nugget worth $360. "The country is full of idle men," said Armstrong, "and every steamer brings a lot more to swell the list. There will be a fairly good clean-up this year around Dawson, but it will belong to ten times as many men as last year's output."

TROTTING AT PARKWAY TRACK.

Good Sport Before a Large Crowd and Some Lively Betting.

The Parkway Driving Club began its Summer meeting at the track at Parkway yesterday. There was a good attendance. For a trotting meeting there was some lively betting, the lone bookmaker who offered odds on the heats doing a land-office business.

The three events on the card furnished good sport, particularly the 2:20 trot. Five heats were required to decide this race. The first heat was a pretty race down the stretch, Edith Rowe Graham getting the verdict by a short head from C. G. Moser's McLaughlin Maid.

L. H. Chase was a favorite in this heat, but finished seventh. Despite her showing in the previous heat, she was again an odds-on favorite for the second heat. Edith Rowe Graham took this heat also, but Howard Heydon had to drive her in 2:17 3-5 to win. L. H. Chase won the next three heats and the race, winning cleverly each time.

Venora won the 2:23 pace in straight heats, winning easily each time. The first race of the day—a trot in the 2:50 class—was taken by Solitaire in straight heats. In only one heat—the last—was the gelding pushed, and the heat was done in 2:24¼. The programme for this afternoon is, trotting, 2:30 and 2:24 classes, and a special pacing race in the 2:20 class. Summary of races:

2:23 class; pacing; purse, $300.

Venora, b. m., by Wilkes, (Van Horten)	1	1	1
Gambrel's Vein, b. m., by Gambrel-Blue Vein, (H. S. Schmoyer)	2	2	4
Lady Landon, b. m., by Motor, (C. S. Hendrickson)	3	3	2
Lord Belgrave, b. g., by Dark Night-Glencoe, (C. Winters)	5	4	3
Fred Wilkes, b. g., by Alcantara Prince-Fair, (B. F. Relyea)	4	7	7
Sleepy Joe, blk. g., (S. S. Post)	6	5	6
Lizzie Rowe, b. m., by Vatican-Peavine, (Murphy and Devey)	7	6	5

Time—2:22½; 2:20¼; 2:20¼.

2:50 class; trotting; purse, $400.

Solitaire, ch. g., by Red Cedar, (W. H. Snyder)	1	1	1
Dell Bar, b. g., by Del March-Barbara Aberdeen, (Nichols)	6	2	2
Star Lillie, w. m., by Girardin-Alcot, (J. Whelpley)	2	3	4
Ash Brook, ch. g., by Simmons, (Wilkins)	4	4	3
Jim Grimes, br. g., by Quartermaster, (M. J. Sinnott)	5	5	5
Zarco, br. g., by Artillery-Myriad, (McBride)	3	6	7
Lombard, b. g., by Greystone, (J. T. O'Connor)	7	7	6
Bish, ch. g., by Everett Clay, (J. C. Miller)	8	8	ds

Time—2:27½; 2:25¾; 2:24½.

2:20 class; trotting; purse, $400.

L. H. Chase, ch. m., by Young Fullerton, (Shillinglaw)	7	3	1	1
Edith Rowe Graham, b. m., by Sabie Wilkes, (H. Hayden)	1	1	4	5
Arbitrator, br. g., (W. H. Synder)	3	2	3	2
McLaughlin Maid, ch. m., by Hugh McLaughlin, (Moser)	2	4	3	2
Nell Gwynne, g. m., by Alerion, (Hurd)	5	7	7	4
Russell T., b. g., by Albert W., (O'Connor)	8	8	8	6
Meadow Bell, ch. h., by Lynne Bel, (Coville)	4	6	6	dr
Tipwald, ch. g., by Redwald, (Hendrickson)	6	5	5	dr
Allie Tarre, b. g., by Alcantarra, (Devey)	9	dr		

Time—2:20¼; 2:17 3-5; 2:18½; 2:20¼; 2:18½.

YEARLINGS AT AUCTION.

Bromley & Co. Secure Two Colts for $6,100.

The best-looking yearlings that have been offered at auction this year yesterday drew a large crowd of horsemen to the Easton sale paddocks, opposite the Sheepshead Bay track, before the beginning of the races. The yearlings came from the Adelbert Stud, the property of Messrs. Williams and Radford, and were by imp. Albert, a stallion who is rapidly forging to the front as a successful sire.

Julius Bauer, trainer for the firm of Bromley & Co., secured the pick of the lot and paid the two top prices for them. One was a black colt by imp. Albert-Entricia, a full brother to the two-year-old Fleman and a half-brother to Prime Minister. For this colt he paid $3,100. The chestnut colt by imp. Albert-Lady Useful went to Bauer for $3,000, the second best price of the sale.

The horses that brought $500 or over and the purchasers were:

B. c., by imp. Albert-Leda, Bromley & Co.	$2,700
Bk. c., by imp. Albert-Entricia; Bromley & Co.	3,100
B. c., by imp. Albert-Marie; F. Brown	2,600
Ch. f., by imp. Albert-Hoodoo; Bromley & Co.	2,200
B. c., by imp. Albert-Zetitic; P. J. Dwyer.	1,200
Ch. c., by imp. Albert-Bonnie Ola; C. Fleischmann's Sons	1,200
Ch. c., by imp. Albert-Lady Useful; Bromley & Co.	3,000
Ch. c., by imp. Albert-Emma Mack; E. F. Sims	950
Bk. c., by imp. Albert-Susie Lasey; E. F. Sims	1,250
Ch. c., by Senator M.—Tambourine; Kensico Stable	500

Full-page portrait of Alfred Van Santvoord, the pioneer steamboat man on the Hudson River, in THE NEW YORK TIMES Sunday Magazine of July 2d.—Adv.

ANNUAL SCHOOL EXERCISES

Great Interest in Commencements of Many Public Institutions.

BOYS' AND GIRLS' HONOR ROLL

Cubans Are Graduated with Credit—Mr. Damrosch's Compliment to School No. 79.

Commencement exercises in many of the public schools of the city were held yesterday and were largely attended, the graciousness of nature in sky and atmosphere adding to the general enjoyment. Notable instances of faithful and often brilliant work on the part of pupils, girls as well as boys, were recorded in several schools.

SCHOOL NO. 6.—In the boys' department of Public School No. 6, Madison Avenue and Eighty-fifth Street, Inspector Scheel presented the diplomas to the graduates. A feature of the programme was a debate between the graduating classes on the question, "Resolved, That immigration should be further restricted."

The exercises of the girls' department were also held yesterday, and a very interesting programme was presented. Inspector Charles Putzel presided. Among the most interesting features of the programme was the "Garden of Live Flowers," the children being dressed to represent various flowers. The address to the graduates was made by Gov. L. Bradford Prince of New Mexico. The class of '99 numbered seventy-nine.

SCHOOL NO. 10.—Public School No. 10, at One Hundred and Seventeenth Street and St. Nicholas Avenue, of which Dr. Ernest R. Birkins is Principal, held its commencement exercises yesterday morning. Ex-Trustee William E. Stillings presided. William Douglas Monks delivered the salutatory, and Fanny Levy, who took the third highest percentage in the city in her college examination, was valedictorian. The Rev. D. A. MacMurray, D. D., addressed the graduates. There were 142 graduates.

SCHOOL NO. 30.—At the closing exercises of Public School No. 30, at 220 East Eighty-eighth Street, of which William C. Hess is Principal, Dr. A. H. C. Anderson presided, and in his address gave the children some interesting history about Yorkville, as that portion of the city where the school is situated was formerly called. There were no graduates as the school only opened last December. During the afternoon the primary department of the same school held its exercises, Principal Hess presiding.

SCHOOL NO. 32.—The closing exercises of the male department of Public School No. 32 took place in the school hall, at 357 West Thirty-fifth Street. Charles Quincy Adams of Cambridge acted as Chairman and also made the address to the fifty-two graduates. William M. Flanagan and W. E. Lowthian were the highest honor students during the past session, and Morris E. Siegel won the special high school prize.

SCHOOL NO. 39.—The closing exercises of the male department of Public School No. 39, 235 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, were attended by a large number of friends of the graduates. The salutatory was given by Siegfried Radlauer, and the valedictory by Anthony Roth.

SCHOOL NO. 43.—The exercises at Public School No. 43 were conducted by Principal W. H. Sieberg. The programme comprised twenty-eight numbers, including orchestral music, recitations, choruses, and addresses. The salutatorian was Clara R. Gottfried and the valedictorian William Siegel. Eighty-six pupils were graduated—thirty-eight girls and forty-eight boys. Corporation Counsel Whalen was among the guests.

SCHOOL NO. 44.—The exercises of the girls' department of Grammar School No. 44, 12 North Moore Street, were held yesterday afternoon, the graduates numbering eighteen, all but one of whom successfully passed the Normal School examinations. The programme consisted of choruses, recitations, and exhibitions in physical culture, and a very pretty minuet and drill. School Inspector Edwin F. Merwin presided.

SCHOOL NO. 45.—At the commencement exercises of Public School No. 45, girls' department, 225 West Twenty-fourth Street, J. J. Little, President of the Board of Education, presided, and Commissioner George Livingston presented the diplomas to the graduates.

SCHOOL NO. 50.—The grammar department of Public School No. 50 held interesting commencement exercises. There were fan drills, woodland drills, speeches, essays, and songs. Miss Teresa J. Pearson directed the music. Dr. D. McSweeney presided and addressed the graduating class. The Gerard medals for amiability were presented by the Rev. Dr. Dexter to Mary N. Bornkessel and May G. Dunn. The fifty-three diplomas were presented by Miss Caroline Emanuel, Principal of the school.

SCHOOL No. 51.—The classes of Public School No. 51 held their graduating exercises yesterday morning. A programme of singing and recitations was given, and afterward an exhibition of basket ball in the schoolyard. Among those present were Senator G. W. Plunkitt, Civil Justice James A. O'Gorman, the Rev. P. T. Drain, Dean Russell of the Teachers College, and Patrick F. Trainor, who recently founded a gold medal prize to be given to the best boy in general scholarship. Assistant Superintendent C. E. Meleney presided. There were fifty-eight graduates, fifteen of whom have passed the City College examination. Gold medals were won by P. F. McCormick, J. F. Mohn, and Fred Quigley.

SCHOOL No. 55.—Public School No. 55, 140 West Twentieth Street, held its closing exercises yesterday. The chief features of the morning were the valedictory and salutatory addresses, given by William H. Donnelly and Edward J. Bertrand, respectively. Charles Battin and Charles Beckley also had a spirited contest in declamation. The Rev. John H. Elliott delivered the address to the graduates and presented the diplomas.

SCHOOL No. 59.—Mrs. John J. White delivered the address to the graduates of Public School No. 59, 228 East Fifty-seventh Street. An excellent programme was rendered.

SCHOOL No. 60.—The class of '99 of Public School No. 60 held its graduation exercises at the school, corner of College Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, yesterday morning. The address to the graduates was made by the Rev. William H. Kephart. There were seventy-three graduates—forty-one girls and thirty-two boys.

SCHOOL NO. 62.—At the closing exercises of Public School No. 62, One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Street, near Courtlandt Avenue, the Rev. Mr. Barton delivered the address to the graduates, the salutatory was delivered by Edwin E. Rawlins, and the valedictory by Edmond O. Linton.

SCHOOL NO. 79.—Graduation exercises of the boys' department of Public School No. 79 were held in the school chapel, at 42 First Street. The number of graduates was 118. Commissioner George Freifeld of Brooklyn, the Rev. Dr. A. J. Kerr, and Frank Damrosch spoke to the graduates. Mr. Damrosch said that, in regard to singing, School No. 79 was in the lead, and should be a pattern for the other schools. The music teacher at School No. 79 is T. G. Gorenflo.

SCHOOL NO. 83.—The thirteenth annual commencement of the grammar department of Public School No. 83, in One Hundred and Tenth Street, between Second and Third Avenues, was held yesterday morning. The valedictory was by Alexander S. Levison.

SCHOOL NO. 86.—An interesting musical and literary programme marked the graduating exercises of the boys' department of Public School No. 86, at Ninety-sixth Street and Lexington Avenue. William E. McCoy, Inspector of the Second District, presided, and the Scriptures were read by the Rev. Dr. Osbon of the Park Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church. The feature of the programme was the singing of the new song, "When Dewey Comes Sailing Home," by the school. It was sung with a will, and was received with a storm of applause. Senator Thomas F. Donnelly addressed the graduates, the exercises closing with the singing of "The Star-Spangled Banner."

The gold medal for the highest marks in college examination was awarded to R. E. Shortall.

SCHOOL NO. 87.—The tenth graduating exercises of the girls' department of Public School No. 87 were held in the school building, at Amsterdam Avenue and Seventy-seventh Street. Inspector Jacques H. Herts presided, and the Rev. Madison C. Peters addressed the graduates, who numbered forty-four. Assistant Superintendent A. T. Schauffler was present.

SCHOOL NO. 89.—Public School No. 89, One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street and Lenox Avenue, has sustained its reputation of previous years for large graduating classes, and at yesterday's commencement exercises diplomas were presented to 117 pupils. A class of 33 took the college examination, 31 passing. The remainder will go to high school. Among the scholars who prepared for the college examination was John Robert Willis, better known as "the boy orator of Harlem," whose funeral was held yesterday.

JEWISH THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY

The commencement exercises of the Jewish Theological Seminary were held last night in Tuxedo Hall. Several hundred persons were present. There were three graduates, two with the degree of rabbi and one as chazan (reader) and teacher. The two to receive the degree of rabbi were Menahem M. Eichler, A. B., and Michael Fried. The other was Leon H. Elmaleh. Mr. Eichler has received a call to Denver, Col., which he is now considering. Mr. Fried has for some time been in charge of Congregation Tree of Life in Pittsburg. He took the position before finishing his studies at the seminary, undertaking a course of special instruction, however. Mr. Elmaleh occupies the position of reader and teacher of Congregation Mikveh Israel (Hope of Israel) of Philadelphia, where the late Rev. Sabato Morais, the founder of the seminary, was his predecessor.

The commencement exercises were opened with prayer by the Rev. Dr. B. Drachman, rabbi of Congregation Zichron Ephraim. Joseph Blumenthal, President of the Board of Trustees, made an introductory address. He said Judaism has suffered in the past, but will suffer more in the future, as being taught by rabbis who are not such in the sight of God. He spoke of the abundant charity of the Hebrews and urged his hearers to give their support to the seminary.

The address to the graduates was made by the Rev. Dr. H. Pereira Mendes, Chairman of the Advisory Board of Ministers and rabbi of the Spanish-Portuguese Synagogue, Seventieth Street and Central Park West. He spoke eloquently of the duty of the rabbi and outlined the responsibilities attending the life. He said it rested with the rabbi whether he gave religious life or spiritual death to his charge. Referring to those who do not live up to their duty, he said:

"You may become known as sensational rabbis, but you will never be known as servants of God. The true rabbi is not only a preacher, but he is a pastor. There are wounded hearts for him to bind up and tearful eyes to be dried. The minister will go from home to home; he will encourage and comfort, and be the friend of all in his congregation."

Following Dr. Mendes's address an exhortation in Hebrew was made by Prof. Joshua A. Joffe, Professor of Hebrew in the seminary. The conferring of degrees and the awarding of diplomas followed. The valedictory was delivered by Menahem M. Eichler and a concluding address was made by Charles Hoffman of Philadelphia.

Hudson County Commencements.

The twenty-seventh annual commencement exercises of the Jersey City High School took place at the Academy of Music last night. The Rev. Benjamin Ott, pastor of the North Baptist Church, offered the prayer. The class presentation was made by School Superintendent Henry Snyder, and the address to the graduates by Allan L. McDermott. Mayor Hoos distributed the prizes. The salutatory was delivered by Miss Clara Levan Eckerline and the valedictory by Miss Dorothy Kloes. The graduating class numbered seventy. The commencement exercises of the Hoboken High School were held at the Lyric Theatre. The class presentation was made by J. C. Brower, Principal of the school, and the prizes were distributed by Edward Offerman, President of the Board of Education. H. F. Albanesius, Jr., delivered the salutatory and Robert Burke the valedictory.

The Lucille Pulitzer Prize.

The Lucille Pulitzer Scholarship, recently established by Joseph Pulitzer in memory of his daughter, and awarded to the young woman making the best showing among the candidates from the city schools in the entrance examinations for Barnard College, was awarded for the first time yesterday to Helen Louise King, a graduate of the Girls' High School, in East Twelfth Street. She obtained an average percentage of 90.6. The scholarship consists of the interest on a fund of $10,000. This will amount to about $400 a year, and will be available during the college course of the winner. Miss King lives at 805 Amsterdam Avenue.

Harvard Entrance Examinations.

Harvard entrance examinations are being held in the Young Men's Christian Association lecture rooms, at Fourth Avenue and Twenty-third Street, this week. Up to yesterday morning thirty-one boys had entered, nine for preliminary and twenty-two for final examinations. It is expected that over seventy-five will register during the week. Dr. Benjamin Rand, assisted by Dr. Dearborn and Dr. Woodworth, is in charge of the examinations.

YALE ALUMNI MEET.

NEW HAVEN, June 27.—The annual alumni meeting at Yale was held this morning. Gardiner Lathrop of Kansas City, Mo., of the class of 1869, presided. The speeches were of the usual order, a representative from each class which is holding a reunion speaking.

Those who spoke were Judge Francis M. Finch of the New York Court of Appeals, for the class of 1849; Prof. John H. Hewitt of Williams College for 1859; Prof. Henry M. Whitney, Beloit College, for 1864; Charles E. Gross of Hartford for 1869; Congressman Charles F. Joy of St. Louis for 1874; James W. Heaton of Albany for 1879; the Rev. George W. Judson of Winsted, Conn., for 1884; Edward L. Parsons of New York City for 1889; John Hill Morgan of New York City for 1893, and Anson Phelps Stokes of New York City for 1896.

The alumni elected members of the corporation to succeed the late Edward G. Mason of Chicago and F. J. Kingsbury of Waterbury, Conn., who declined a re-election. Henry F. Dimock of New York City and Alfred L. Ripley of Boston, Mass., were elected.

AMHERST COLLEGE ELECTION.

AMHERST, Mass., June 27.—The Trustees of Amherst College, after a meeting held this morning, announced the election of Prof. George Harris of Andover as President of the college.

President Harris was born in East Machias, Me., in 1844, and received his early education in the public schools of that town. At the age of eighteen he entered Amherst and was graduated four years later. He then took a three years' course at Andover Theological Seminary. Soon after his graduation he became pastor of the High Street Congregational Church of Auburn, Me. He remained in Auburn three years, leaving there to accept the pastorate of the Central Congregational Church of Providence, R. I. In 1883 he was elected Professor of Theology at Andover Theological Seminary, where he has remained until the present time.

Wesleyan Trustees Elect Officers.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., June 27.—At the annual meeting of the Trustees of Wesleyan University, to-day, George G. Reynolds of Brooklyn, N. Y., was elected President; John E. Andrews, Yonkers, N. Y., Treasurer, and E. M. Mills, Elmira, N. Y., Secretary.

Alumni Day at Union College.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., June 27.—To-day was alumni day of commencement week of Union College. There was an unusually large number of graduates present. Gen. Daniel Butterfield, '49, of New York, was elected Alumni Trustee.

President Raymond to-night announced the gift of a new building on the campus for the Young Men's Christian Association of the college. The gift is from an alumnus of the college, whose name will not be made public for some time.

SAY STUDY IS TOO SEVERE.

North Side Board of Trade Declares that Children Are Made Ill by the Public School Course.

The necessity for additional school facilities in the Borough of the Bronx and the studies of children in public schools of this city were discussed at a meeting of the North Side Board of Trade last evening at One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street and Alexander Avenue. President James L. Wells presided. W. Stebbins Smith, Chairman of the Committee on Education, made the following report:

"Our attention has been called to what would appear to be almost a physical wreck of some of our brightest and best scholars in the public schools, caused, as we believe, by the great amount of study forced upon them, and we deem it our duty to suggest that the children in our schools should have fewer studies, the result of which we believe would be far better than forcing them to such an extent that they cannot sleep from worry and thoughts of the coming school session on the morrow. We believe in making haste slowly, especially when it comes to educating the little children, particularly the girls. We believe that a more thorough and exhaustive system of gymnastic exercises should be attached to our schools, and made a more prominent feature."

A long discussion followed this report, which was unanimously adopted. Among those who spoke in favor of the report were Dr. Emil Heuel, who said that he had a little daughter who worried greatly over her many studies, and that he believed overstudy in public schools was the cause of ruining the health of many children. Resolutions also were adopted requesting that work be commenced at once on the proposed new high school at One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street and Boston Avenue. James L. Wells and ex-Judge Ernest Hall were appointed delegates to attend the proposed convention of Boards of Trade of the State of New York, to be held early in September. The board voted to hold the convention in Syracuse.

STRIKERS RETURN TO WORK.

The 1893 Scale of Wages Put Into Effect in the Chicago Stock Yards—Secret Meetings of Workers.

CHICAGO, June 27.—The 1893 scale of wages decided on by the packers Monday was put into effect at the stock yards to-day, and fully 1,000 men who had struck returned to work in the various plants, some 700 or more of them going into the Armour establishments alone. On the other hand, secret meetings of the workers were numerous. Some of Armour's skilled men remained out, and small crowds of working people—girls and boys for the most part—walked out in support of a demand for higher wages.

These small strikes were, however, not sufficient to turn the current, which for the day set in favor of the packers. The strikers claimed to-night that several hundred men were out, but not very many of these were visible. The leaders still talked of a general strike Saturday. There were no disturbances through the day.

Fully 5,000 employes of the Stock Yards concerns have had their wages raised from 10 to 25 per cent. The scale of 1893 is now in general use throughout the yards. This scale—the highest ever paid in the packing houses—was in effect prior to the last cuts in wages, which were made just after the World's Fair.

The cuts were made in the pay of the unskilled workers—men and women—who receive, as a rule, less than $2 a day. There never were any cuts in the pay of the skilled workmen, and consequently there have been no changes in their pay.

A Superintendent said to-day that the increase in pay affected 50 per cent. of the Stock Yard employes. A large number of employes of the various firms were refused work at opening time in the morning, and their appearance at the timekeepers' windows caused many rumors of strikes. These people were shut out because strikes of last week and of Monday had shut off the supplies of meat. Many of them were in Armour's trimming department. They left quietly.

Armour's, which was the storm centre of the strike, was again to-day the scene of difficulty. The trouble was in the hog killing department. Some extra men, many regulars, and a few unskilled laborers did the work, the unskilled men taking the place of the highly paid "gutters," who were on a strike. Superintendent Conway said that to-morrow morning all the strikers' places will be filled. The strike situation was still grave enough to-day to compel a meeting of the packing house Superintendents.

Every department of Swift & Co. started up as usual, however, this morning. At Lipton's the strikers were welcomed back with the announcement of the advance to all the men. The Chicago Packing House, which had been shut down for three days, resumed operations with a full force. At Nelson Morris & Co.'s there was no change in conditions. The firm claims to have filled the places of many of the strikers, and will not employ them at the advance conceded in order to avoid other strikes.

PUERTO RICAN'S CRITICISM.

Declare President McKinley's Customs Tariff Is Unlawful—Say Island Conditions Are Worse than Under Spain.

Dr. J. Julio Henna and M. Zeno Gandia, the Puerto Rican Commissioners to Washington, have submitted to the Chamber of Commerce of this city a voluminous statement of conditions in Puerto Rico, in which the policy of President McKinley in creating a customs tariff for the island is declared to be at variance with the Constitution and the decisions of the United States Supreme Court, and inimical to the best interests of the people of the island. The statement is intended to awaken the interest of the Chamber of Commerce in the people of Puerto Rico, to the end that the influence of New York business men may be exerted to secure the removal of the tariff and the establishment of free trade between the United States and that island.

In their statements the Commissioners say in part:

A proper study of the customs laws, which the President of the United States in his capacity of Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States has been pleased to enforce in Puerto Rico, gives rise to the following questions:

Had the President any legal authority to enact such laws? Are those laws constitutional? Is it not in the interest of both the United States and Puerto Rico that those laws be at once repealed?

It is submitted respectfully:

1. That the President of the United States had no authority on Aug. 19, 1898, to enact and promulgate, as he did, a customs tariff and rules for the collection of duties, &c., &c., for the Island of Puerto Rico.

2. That the President had no authority on the 20th of January, 1899, to enact and promulgate, as he did, the "Amended Customs Tariff and Regulations for ports in Puerto Rico," or to enact and promulgate thereafter the numerous amendments made to said tariff.

3. That the President had no authority, subsequent to the promulgation of the treaty of peace with Spain on April 11, 1899, when the state of war ceased and Puerto Rico became de jure an integral part of the American territory, to retain in operation the said Amended Customs tariff or any of its amendments.

In justifying the first contention the Commissioners quote the decision of the Supreme Court, in Fleming vs. Page, as follows:

The capture and occupation of Tampico by the arms of the United States, during the war with Mexico, though sufficient to cause it to be regarded by other nations as a part of our territory, did not make it a part of the United States under our Constitution and laws; it remained a foreign country within the meaning of the revenue laws of the United States.

By striking out the words "Tampico" and "Mexico," they say, and inserting "Puerto Rico" and "Spain," the case is adjudged.

The Commissioners contend that the President had no authority to continue the second tariff after the completion of the peace treaty, because he could not accept the cession of Puerto Rico without special authorization by Congress.

In support of their last contention, the Commissioners quote liberally from Mr. Blaine's utterances on reciprocity, and declare that the Puerto Ricans are in a worse condition now than when they were under the dominion of Spain.

"In spite of all statements to the contrary," they say, "the fact is that the Puerto Rican working classes are in destitution. The fact that a farmer, in a tropical climate, with a soil like the Puerto Rican soil, can find no better manner of escaping starvation than to build roads under the military direction of some American army officer seems to be complete proof that something very wrong exists in Puerto Rico. Would it not be better to put down the barriers which the Government of the United States has unjustly and unnecessarily built around the trade of Puerto Rico?"

A long list of articles which were admitted into the island free of duty by Spain and which now pay high duties is attached to the statement.

Admiral Sampson Will Take a Rest.

NEWPORT, June 27.—Admiral Sampson's request for a month's leave has been granted by Secretary Long, and on July 5 the Admiral will take leave and rest. During his absence the fleet will be under command of Capt. H. C. Taylor of the battleship Indiana, the senior Captain of the fleet, who will fly his senior officer pennant from the Indiana.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, June 27.—The Detroit sailed to-day from Washington for the New York Navy Yard, where she is to undergo repairs.

The Yosemite arrived yesterday at Colombo on her way to Guam, carrying Gov. G

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GOV. ROOSEVELT'S OUTLOOK.

The reception of Gov. ROOSEVELT by the people of the Western States through which he has been traveling is attracting much attention, from Michigan to the Berkshires. If the Governor were the ordinary ambitious politician, the President might well regard his going to and fro in the land with suspicion and resentment, but also with perfect equanimity, for to the ordinary ambitious politician the pace would be fatal. Gov. ROOSEVELT's future cannot be read by the history of those who in times past have gained or striven to gain popularity, and as they neared the goal have found themselves exhausted and defeated. Like each of those whose careers have ended thus, he is a politician, and, unless we greatly misjudge him, he is ambitious. But he both pursues and wears the laurels of political life "with a difference."

Wherein lies the difference may be traced roughly by considering first the more improbable of the possibilities of the future—that he should be preferred by his party for the Presidential nomination next year. Certainly this is highly improbable, but merely to mention it suggests the difference between him and other Presidential aspirants, and particularly between him and the actual President. If Mr. MCKINLEY should fail of renomination, it would be because his party found him deficient in energy, in the power of firm and comprehensive decision of broad and difficult questions, in a word, in the faculty of leadership. And if Gov. ROOSEVELT were to be taken, it would be because he is believed, perhaps too readily, to possess this quality. It would be only a great crisis that would induce party managers to make such a revolutionary change of plan, but if the crisis occurred, they might well say to themselves: "Here is a man who would not have dallied with the party pledges as to the currency, would not have shocked the best sentiment of the country by the 'backward step' in reform, could not have tolerated Algerism, and would have measured his task in the East fully, stated it to the country frankly and have called without hesitation for the means to meet it." In a word, Gov. ROOSEVELT, more than any other man in his party, would in such a crisis appeal to the sentiment and to the judgment of the country as a man of action with an extraordinarily high standard of conduct, a man at once of courage and conscience and practical sense.

As we have said, the occurrence of such a crisis as would make the renomination of the President impracticable, though it is conceivably possible, is extremely improbable. The chances of Gov. ROOSEVELT becoming a candidate for the Presidency are more to be considered with reference to 1904, and there is plenty of evidence that they are being so considered. The first judgment of the politicians and of the students of political history is, naturally, that in five years a candidate may easily "play out." It is a not unnatural impression also that Gov. ROOSEVELT is peculiarly liable to such a fate. He is tremendously active; he is in many ways brilliant; he has won warm admiration by a brief and dashing military experience, and, especially, he is a constant talker. The chances, calculated on the past, are that a man with these elements of popularity will lack staying power, and on the surface Gov. ROOSEVELT is fairly open to such an estimate of his future. But if we look a little closer—and all of us, including the politicians, may be forced to look closer—we shall see that there are other elements in the problem which tend to offset these. It is even a reasonable proposition that the Governor's popularity—or, more accurately, his hold upon the confidence of the people—is not so much because of these elements as in spite of them and because of quite different ones. If he is active, he is generally doing something worth while. In his short military career what was really the most important was not his courage or even his conduct in battle, which were no finer than those of many others, but his sure judgment of what was needed to make a volunteer regiment as good as a regiment of regulars, and the firmness, energy, and fidelity with which he acted on that judgment under conditions of great difficulty. If in talking he is "instant in season, out of season," and if he says a good many things not too well worth saying, he says very many that are sagacious, honest, pointed, and inspiring. Even his "preaching," if we may call it so, which often seems to us rather vague and unnecessary, always bears marks of sincerity, and the closer he gets to a definite fact, with a definite responsibility, the more likely he is to say something worth remembering and acting on.

In a word, there is much substance in Gov. ROOSEVELT. If he should be re-elected Governor of New York, the close of his second term would bring him to the eve of the Presidential election. Many things may happen in that time, and prediction would be foolish. But it would be more foolish to predict that his hold on the people will diminish than to expect that it will strengthen. If he relied on the arts of the politician, there would be little to hope for for him. But does he? What do the politicians themselves think?

MAKING THE TASK HARDER.

The picture which Gen. OTIS paints of the situation in the Philippines is a sombre one. The rainy season has set in, practically putting an end to offensive military operations, and the native insurgents are not crushed. There are several thousand of them hanging on the edge of the belt which we hold around Manila. Sickness is reported among our soldiers, though not to an alarming extent. We must now lie on our arms in inaction and finish the work of overcoming the resistance in the Fall.

Our failure to make an end of AGUINALDO in the four months that have elapsed since the outbreak is due to inadequate military preparations, and the responsibility for their inadequacy lies chiefly at the door of Senator GORMAN, who in the Senate successfully opposed the raising of an army sufficient to our needs.

There is another and heavier responsibility which ought to bow to the earth any American citizen who has to bear any part of it. Gen. OTIS's dispatch to the Adjutant General tells what it is:

> Only hope insurgent leaders is United States aid. They proclaim near overthrow present Administration, to be followed by their independence and recognition by United States. This is the influence which enables them hold out; much contention prevails among them, and no civil government remains.

Some of the anti-imperialist newspapers that would like to see our troops withdrawn and the Tagals left free to ravage the country affect to see something absurd in this. They tell us that the Filipinos know all about our quadrennial Presidential elections and could not possibly be fooled about the overthrow of the Administration. It is a favorite procedure of the critics of the Administration's policy to dismiss the statements of our officers in the field as false and unfounded whenever they conflict with their own theories. We see nothing in the least absurd in the statement that the Filipinos are greatly encouraged and strengthened to hold out by the mischievous activities of the anti-imperialists at home. We think it is a statement of the utmost gravity. It is abundantly supported by other testimony. We cannot doubt its truth, yet this shocking and terrible news seems to have no effect in checking the agitation.

Gen. OTIS's words simply mean that these anti-imperialists are killing our soldiers, prolonging the war, filling the minds of the Filipinos with false hopes, and greatly augmenting the cost and harassments of the work we have to do in the fulfillment of our duty in the Philippines. It is not an agreeable task or an easy one at best. But the great majority of Americans, although they deprecate the necessity of pacifying the Island of Luzon with the sword and see no occasion for rejoicing at our victories save as over a duty done, are far too high-minded and patriotic to put needless embarrassments in the path of their Government. They would shrink with horror from any act that would encourage the Filipinos to keep on shooting down our men.

ALGER, PINGREE, AND M'KINLEY.

The announcement that Gov. PINGREE and Secretary ALGER have made up their differences is by no means "confirmed." On the contrary, Gov. PINGREE has taken some disagreeable pains to show that he is not a McKinley man, and that he is not an Alger man if ALGER is a McKinley man. There is much cleverness of its Mephistophelean kind in the cheerful PINGREE's denial. If the President were not, on the one hand, all that he notoriously is, and if he were, on the other hand, all that he is notoriously not, then, and then only, would Gov. PINGREE be a "McKinley man," and then, and then only, the pleasing inference goes, would Gov. PINGREE support anybody running for the Senate as a McKinley man.

This unfeeling announcement dampens many hopes. But the hopes which it most must dampen are those of the President of the United States. All American citizens would be relieved if the Secretary of War would only kindly consent to narrow the field of his uselessness to the Senate, and would only kindly get the other parties concerned to consent to the same constriction. Undoubtedly, the American citizen who would be most of all relieved by the translation of ALGER to the Senate is the President of the United States. The attitude of the Secretary toward the Administration upon which he is the chief incubus, and the manner in which the President, who is not only a patriotic citizen, but also a politician not at all devoid of shrewdness, continues to stand by him, are matters of standing wonderment to the country. What everybody is asking himself and his neighbors is the nature of the "lien" which the Secretary possesses upon his office. It is no wonder that it should be conjecturally explained by imputing to the Secretary the motives of the Rev. Mr. Chadband: "Air we in the possession of a sinful secret and doe we require corn and wine and oil, or, what is much the same thing, money, for the concealment of the same? We doe." It was not at all necessary for the Secretary to assure the public that he would not withdraw from the Senatorial canvass. Not withdrawing is well understood to be his strong point. He will not get out excepting for "something equally as good." If he finds the Senatorship equally as good, we shall have reason to rejoice if he gets it. A unanimous sigh of relief will go up from the whole United States Army, the second Major General only excepted, and from the whole country, excepting the more greedy posts of the G. A. R. But the American citizen who will most of all and by the best title congratulate the new Senator and himself will be Mr. MCKINLEY, who will feel very much like Sindbad the Sailor when he finally succeeded in unloading the Old Man of the Sea.

COLUMBIA, DEFENDER, AND SHAMROCK

That all lovers of international sport will be pleased with the success of the new defender of the America's Cup is a foregone conclusion. That she is a success seems to be fairly well established by the little brush she had with the Defender a day or two ago off Newport. The reports of this short race must be read with some reservation, for the ordinary yacht race reporter is not always an expert, and he sometimes says things which are misleading. For instance, he said that in the beat to windward the other day the Columbia pointed higher than the Defender. This has been said of every new yacht which has been built for the defense of the cup. The Mayflower pointed higher than the Puritan and the Volunteer higher than the Mayflower. The Vigilant outpointed the Volunteer and the Defender outpointed the Vigilant, according to some reporters.

As a matter of fact, the Puritan could be sailed rap full four points off the wind. Now, if each successive sloop gained in pointing ability, by this time the champion ought to be pointing into the wind's eye and still going ahead. The truth is that the latest production of American designing skill sails rap full at four points off the wind, and can be pinched up to three points and a half without altogether killing her way. And that could be said of the Vigilant, too. What will be found to be the case with the new yacht is undoubtedly that she can sail faster when she is close hauled than her predecessor. The result of this is that on each successive tack she gains so much that after a time she can come about directly across the bows of her opponent, and thus lead her on the same tack. To the inexperienced observer this produces the illusion of eating up to windward on the competing yacht. The process is not the same, but the result is.

The statement that the Columbia is quicker in stays than the Defender is probably, at any rate possibly, true, and it is of much significance. For years the British competitors for the cup have been smarter in tacking than our yachts. This was less in evidence in the races between the Defender and Valkyrie III. than in those between any of the previous pairs of contestants. It is safe to say that the decrease of the difference between the American and British yachts at that time was largely due to the fact that the Defender was a keel yacht. It was not possible for the designers to cut away the forward underwater body of their productions so as to turn them almost on a pivot as long as the vessels were of the centreboard variety. Quickness in stays is a most desirable quality, and if the Columbia is an improvement on the Defender in this respect and can also foot faster on the wind, she will undoubtedly prove to be the better boat in windward work. But it remains to be seen whether she is really so much quicker in turning to windward as she seemed to the excited spectators of the recent brush.

Quickness in stays is such a desideratum in yacht racing, and is so much more necessary in the narrow British courses than it is in our open waters, that it seems incredible that Mr. FIFE has made the Shamrock a centreboard yacht. The story that she is such is probably one of the numerous "yarns" which always blossom in large fields about the time when a new challenger is due. The British designers have never had much faith in the centreboard as an element of speed, and for that matter neither have ours. EDWARD BURGESS, the designer of the Puritan, Mayflower, and Volunteer, expressed it as his opinion that the centreboard was simply an article of convenience, good to have in large yachts which had to enter shallow harbors, but not essential to close sailing to windward.

THE PUNISHMENT CURE.

We do not think the courts will long continue to cheat the criminal law by accepting the Christian Scientists' defense of their murders as the exercise of a religious right. The earlier opinions of the Judges here and in England display a shocking confusion of mind. The persecution of Puritans, Quakers, and Scotch Covenanters has inspired the jurists of both countries with an exaggerated timidity toward all malefactors and cheats who look sanctimonious and use their pietistic cant terms fluently. The Judges at first were unable to see the difference between the devotee, daft and harmless, who preaches an eccentric Gospel, and the harpies of Christian Science who substitute their incantations for the resources of rational medicine at the bedside of helpless children and take fees for their deadly work.

Of late the judicial mind has become clarified, and the number of trials and convictions are proof of a disposition to deal with these murderous charlatans as the law intends and the safety of the weak and deluded demands. The practice of Christian Science "healing" will at no distant day involve such vicissitudes of fine and imprisonment as will tend notably to diminish the zeal of the gullible for the gospel of Mrs. EDDY.

It was inevitable that this wicked business should be restrained in every land of enlightenment and law, because it takes human life, which everybody agrees must not be done; while devotional practices, even though they be grotesque and based on false gospel, are supposed to affect only the welfare of the soul, as to which the law is altogether impartial and indifferent. The Mormons would never have become the subject of restrictive legislation had they not made plural marriages a matter of faith and custom. In this country public sentiment is altogether against polygamy, and has sought to prevent it in Utah. But if the Mormons had merely preached a gospel for the soul's salvation they would not have been molested, though every orthodox expert had at once perceived that their perverse teaching meant, not the soul's salvation, but the other thing. A man must not have two wives. If he content himself with one he may do what he likes with his soul.

A good illustration of the very practical nature of our jurisprudence is afforded by the hideous vandalism that is now destroying the Palisades. No court would grant an injunction to restrain the vandals on the ground that they were depriving the community and posterity of aesthetic enjoyment by converting an object of great natural beauty and picturesqueness into an unsightly ruin. But if their blasting threatened the obliteration of a waterman's garden patch the arm of the law would be instantly stretched forth for his protection. Justice is quite blind on her aesthetic side, but she has a deep reverence for the corporeal hereditaments of even the humblest lords in fee simple.

Her aegis is ever ready to safeguard human life, too. She is not so swift on any other errand nor so stern in vengeance when she has failed in any other endeavor. Moreover, she has not a patient ear for murderers' excuses. Therein lies the peril of the brood of Eddyite healers. There is absolutely no difference of opinion among civilized men that human life is a precious thing and must not be wantonly sacrificed. While the earlier revealings of Christian Science hocus pocus were incomplete and unsatisfactory, we now know their whole hoodoo ritual, and in most cases easily come at proof of their guilt. We know that they drive out regular practitioners, throw all medicines out of the window, and sit mumbling beside perfectly curable patients, until death, on such urgent invitation, responds to the call. Then they collect their fee and seek the next victim. In order that the business be stopped it needs only that it be fully known. There is no occasion to fear that the blood of Christian Science martyrs will be the seed of an enduring church. The faiths that have flourished under persecution have had righteousness for their foundation and men of granite for their pillars. Christian Science, as the least instructed may see, is a creed of ignorance, of silly rigmarole, and its votaries are chiefly mindless women and commonplace men. They are not the stuff for martyrdom or persistence in delusion after long nights of introspection in jail.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—A resident of Reading, Penn., has received from his son, now in Manila with the Twelfth United States Infantry, a letter containing the following passage: "Some of our soldiers have been placed upon the records as traitors and 'dishonorably discharged.' A number of them have gone over to the Filipinos and have already fought against us. They have been made officers in the Filipino ranks, and from prisoners taken we learn that these traitors tell the Filipinos that if they are captured by the Americans they will be put to death at once." This statement is curiously indefinite, and one is more than tempted to regard it merely as a camp rumor, with little foundation in fact, and that little misunderstood or exaggerated. Some weeks ago, however, there came from the Philippines a more detailed story about an American deserter who had been shot while wearing a Filipino uniform and assisting native troops in the defense of an intrenchment. Even in that instance, however, no light was cast on the traitor's motive for joining the enemy, and it is extremely hard to imagine what possible grievance could drive an American soldier to take such a course. Ill-treatment, real or fancied, might disgust a private or an officer with service under the American flag, and explain desperate, or even despicable, efforts to get out of it, but what could he expect among the natives? Their struggle is so obviously hopeless, any rank they can bestow so derisory, that even a potential Benedict Arnold would look elsewhere for his vengeance than in the hostile lines. Still, theories fall before facts, and if there really are real Americans serving AGUINALDO in the field, it only illustrates, after all, the limitless possibilities of human folly.

—Commencement at Bowdoin was notable this year because of the unusual number of classes that were represented among the assembled alumni, and on account of the presence of many men distinguished in one or another walk of life. A very prominent figure at the alumni dinner was Gen. OLIVER O. HOWARD, and the one-armed veteran, famed alike for courage and piety, made a speech which showed that the new responsibilities recently undertaken by the Nation neither excite his alarm nor shock his moral sensibilities. His words were received with general and enthusiastic applause, and if any stray members of the Anti-Imperialist League were present they were cautious enough to keep their opinions to themselves. The General began by criticising Harvard's President and one of her professors, the former for remarks about the soldiers "that might well have been left unsaid," and the latter for taking an utterly wrong position with respect to governmental policies and duties. Then the speaker explained his own choice of a military career as the result of inspiration derived from the poem beginning with the words, ascribed to WARREN, "Stand, the ground's your own, my braves!" That favorite stalking horse of the youthful elocutionist he proceeded to recite with great effect. Turning to the Philippine question, Gen. HOWARD said that a few days ago, to an ex-member of Gen. GRANT's Cabinet who had reproached him with being an "expansionist," he had replied, "Oh, no, the expansionist is DEWEY; I am only a citizen of an expanded country." The course to pursue with the Filipinos, he thought, was that which he had found successful with the Nez Percés. Against them, he said, he sent as many men as he could, fought them as hard as he could, and the end was peace, gained by Gen. MILES in a great battle after a chase of 1,400 miles. In conclusion, Gen. HOWARD touched upon the canteen problem, and advocated, not the abolition of those institutions, but the exclusion of alcohol from them.

—Several difficult and somewhat painful problems, ethical, sentimental, and others, have been presented for solution by a Gloucester skipper, Capt. FRANK CARROLL of the schooner Polar Wave. In January last, while off the Nova Scotia coast, struggling with a terrible gale, the Captain sighted another fishing schooner, the Jersey Lily, owned somewhere in the provinces. The Jersey Lily was in sore distress, and on the point of sinking. Capt. CARROLL had about all he could do to look out for his own vessel, but after the manner of his kind he did a little more, and finally succeeded in rescuing every man of the Jersey Lily's crew. While engaged in this work of mercy the Polar Wave was severely strained and was obliged to put into Louisburg for expensive repairs. The other day Capt. CARROLL received from the Canadian Government a very fine gold watch, bearing a very fine inscription, eulogizing his courage and devotion. This was very pleasant, but the Captain grieves over the money spent at Louisburg, and as he sees no chance of getting it back, even by selling the beautiful watch, he considers himself an unlucky man. What worries him most is the fact that the Jersey Lily was insured, while the Polar Wave was not. The case is undoubtedly a hard one, but the Canadian Government seems already to have done the handsome thing, and all that could be expected of it. The owners of the Jersey Lily lost little or nothing themselves, and their gratitude for the saving of their sailors shows no evidence of taking a monetary shape. Capt. CARROLL doesn't say that in the future he will give the victims of Winter gales a wide berth, but he does strongly hint that Good Samaritaning at sea is expensive business, and that he is not eager for more than his fair share of it. Such outcomes of such incidents are not rare, and possibly, just possibly, they account for a few of the many cases when shipwrecked sailors see and are not seen from vessels passing in their vicinity. Some day, perhaps, the various Governments will be civilized enough to make a pool, and at least protect from financial loss the men who risk their lives in effecting rescues at sea. They may do it the same year that they undertake the systematic destruction of floating derelicts.

—It is a decidedly interesting circumstance that, in the impressive list of notables present at the launching of the Shamrock and indulging in or listening to eloquent speeches at the subsequent dinner, the name of our old—well, call him friend, WINDHAM THOMAS WYNDHAM-QUIN, Earl of DUNRAVEN and MOUNT-EARL, does not appear. Yet the event is one that must have attracted his attention, and as he could probably have secured, had he chosen, an invitation to both the launching and the dinner, one may be permitted to wonder what he is so busy about that he couldn't attend. If such wondering were a little malicious, as, indeed, it would be, that would not be entirely inharmonious with the subject under consideration, according to American notions, at least, for the noble Earl is a connoisseur in malice, and there was a time when he was charged—in whispers, of course—with displaying just a trace of it. That was long ago, however, and better days have come. Over here folks will not go so far as to second the hopes for victory that were expressed by the Shamrock's owner and his friends, but everything else they said will be echoed on this side of the water, and the solitary exception will add to, rather than decrease, the amenities of the Autumn contest. Our present antagonist talks and acts like the realest of sportsmen, and if, by some impossible chance, he should have just cause for complaint about anything whatever in these waters, the American public will raise a howl louder than—yes, than that which proceeded, in the year well to be forgotten by all speakers of English, from the only living yachtsman among them who regards both the Shamrock and the Columbia with a pretty affectation of indifference.

—News from China, even though it has tarried for refreshments at Denver and Chicago on the way here, has no right to be as hard to understand as was the dispatch published yesterday, announcing that an American syndicate has secured the contract for tearing down the great Chinese wall. If there is anything which modern China can safely be assumed to regard with respect and devotion it is that famous wall, so ancient, so useless, so queer, and so inconvenient. Like most other things in China, its material is such as to preclude the idea of employing it in making things of present necessity, and that is another reason why the reported scheme is incredible and incomprehensible. And if the Chinamen had decided to destroy the noblest embodiment of Chinese instinct and policy, why shouldn't they do it themselves? Though they may lack the energy requisite for building so large and remarkable a structure, still they would have no difficulty in tearing it down.

IN DEFENSE OF MR. ATKINSON.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I was much interested in reading the article appearing in THE TIMES of the 19th inst., written by Mr. Edward Atkinson of Boston, and with your kind permission desire to say a few words in relation thereto.

The New York press has, with a unanimity seldom displayed in other matters, for some time persistently abused and maligned Mr. Atkinson, and for no better reason than that he has had the courage of his convictions and dared to advance opinions which were contrary to those evolved in the editorial sanctums of the respective newspapers. His acts have been characterized as "seditious" and "treasonable," and to himself has been applied the opprobrious epithet of "traitor." The newspapers of this country undoubtedly direct the course of public opinion; the great mass of readers of the daily press are too much occupied with their own affairs to give much thought to economic questions, or, indeed, to any subject outside the sphere of their individual vocation or interest; they read the newspapers cursorily, and in most instances accept as facts the statements apearing therein. Thus it is that in the public mind Mr. Atkinson is to-day without doubt a very unpopular man.

The action of the Postmaster General in extracting from the United States mail certain pamphlets sent by Mr. Atkinson to soldiers in the Philippines was a very questionable procedure; certainly it was a flagrant infringement on the rights of a citizen of this Republic, and cannot be excused on the arbitrary ruling that the pamphlets in question were "seditious." If such were the case, why did not the postal authorities arrest Mr. Atkinson and prosecute him accordingly?

There is much in Mr. Atkinson's article which commends itself to students of affairs in the Philippines, and more and more he will receive the support of thinking men. Gradually the people of this country are awakening to the fact that in many ways the Administration's conduct of the war has been inexcusably deplorable, and Republicans themselves are its severest critics. We started in nobly as the champion of a downtrodden and cruelly oppressed people, avowing our intent to make the war a righteous one and not one of aggression, but the victories of Manila Bay and Santiago seem to have been but the beginning instead of the end of the war, and Mr. McKinley and his advisers are continuing a war in a faraway land against a people whose crime has been a struggle for independence and a natural resistance to foreign usurpation. For this purpose thousands of raw recruits, men in the volunteer service who were without the slightest training in military affairs, and physically unable to stand the strain of a protracted campaign in the tropics, were sent away from home and loved ones, and many, many of them will never return. And what have all these months of fighting accomplished? Absolutely nothing, except the wastage of millions of dollars in money, and the loss of hundreds o brave men. Even the Peace Commission has proved to be an absolute failure, and its members will soon return home. Why, then, are these brave American sons kept in a foreign land against their will to carry on a guerrilla warfare? Dr. McQueston, who has just returned from Manila on account of bad health, and speaks with authority, says the volunteers all want to return home. He further states "the men enlisted to fight for their country and they are not the kind of men who want to stay and fight an insurrection for money or the fun of fighting." But the fact remains that these volunteer soldiers are still American citizens, and as such are entitled to receive pamphlets containing information bearing on matters in which they are vitally interested. Most of them are men of a high order of intelligence, and should not be treated as mere servants, who are to do a master's bidding. Why, then, I ask, is it treasonable to send them reading matter which would help them in arriving at intelligent conclusions concerning their own positions, thus giving them a chance in common with their fellow-citizens at home to decide whether or not they are in favor of continuing a struggle which is likely to prove the most colossal blunder of the century?

In conclusion: The political conditions which obtain in the country to-day are such that even the highest offices are smirched by the touch of the professional politician. He has invaded the sacred precincts of our army and navy, and has even seated himself at the right hand of the Chief Executive of the Nation, where his influence has not been without avail. When President McKinley is forced by conditions which he cannot override to part company with Alger, which will certainly be the case before long, the latter sentiment will then no doubt probably find ready and waiting for him a seat in the United States Senate. The people have truly branded him for what he is, and yet with his record of rank incompetency, knavery, and what not, he has sufficient political pull to land himself comfortably in a seat in what is supposed to be the most dignified and highest legislative body in the country. If our Government here at home displays so much corruption and intrigue, how can we expect justly to govern an island situated thousands of miles away, which would of course come under the control of partisan politics and thereby become sweet fruit for political plunderers. The acquisition of the Philippines means simply more fat political jobs, a higher rate of taxation, and the assumption of a responsibility on the part of this Government for which there is no warrant in the Constitution of the United States.

AMERICAN.

New York, June 23, 1899.

THE ANTI-IMPERIALISTS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I frequently notice in THE TIMES, which I read daily, (and other journals,) attacks on the so-called anti-imperialists. I take pleasure in saying that I am not one of them. My impression is that the parties most generally attacked are not so much opposed to the war as to the manner of its conduct. I refer mainly to the retention in position of a Secretary of War in whom the public generally has no confidence regarding his honesty or capacity; also to the appointment, in many cases, of men to high positions simply because of a political or social "pull."

If you will cast your eye over the list of names of the leaders of the so-called anti-imperialists, you will find the majority of them to be life-long Republicans. I think they simply err in the course they pursue, because unintentionally they give aid and comfort to the enemy. There is no doubt that the sending of a Peace Commission to the Philippines was all wrong. If Gen. Otis is competent to be placed at the head of the army there, he ought to be competent to do all necessary negotiating. If he is not, the duty of the Government is to send some one there who is. Taking into consideration the reputation of the men in Washington who are managing affairs, is if any wonder that the public does not place reliance on the reports issued? Have we actually heard the worst?

If we need 50,000 or 100,000 more troops to accomplish what the Government set out to do, why not let it be known? If Otis is not the right man for the place, why not send out Miles or some other of his selection? I am not willing to believe that the so-called anti-imperialists would intentionally do anything against the interests of our common country. What they do feel is that this war has been carried on for selfish purposes—by some for money, and by others for political preferment—and the majority of thinking men join them in this belief. It does seem hard that the lives of honest patriots should be sacrificed to advance the interests of a set of selfish politicians.

But we are in for it now and must make the best of it. The Administration has an existence of twenty months more, and it is the duty of every good citizen to give it all the support in his power until the fighting is ended. We all know the country has been and will continue to be robbed; but, nevertheless, it is better to submit to that for the time being than to surrender to the insurgents, and, by so doing, lose the respect of the civilized nations of the world. Is Otis the man to say, as Grant did, "Send me fewer orders and more men"? His staff Surgeon (lately returned) is reported as having said that 150,000 men are needed to crush the rebellion.

AMERICAN.

New York, Jun 3, 1899.

VIEWS OF CHRISTIANS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is hardly a matter for surprise that those calling themselves orthodox evangelical Christians, to whom any new conception of God and His universe appears utterly abhorrent, should bitterly resent the suggestion of a "conference of religions." It will be observed, however, that Roman Catholics, who are even more "orthodox," but who entertain broader and more enlightened views, are not at all disturbed. They took a prominent part in the Parliament of Religions, held during the period of the Chicago World's Fair, in 1893, and will doubtless be well represented at a similar congress which will convene at the Paris Exposition a year hence. It is always well to see ourselves as others see us. One of the most remarkable addresses delivered at Chicago was by a distinguished Buddhist, who explained to his hearers why it was that, after nearly 2,000 years, dogmatic Christianity had made scarcely any impression upon the Orient.

Evangelical preachers and writers usually belong to one of two classes. They are either emotional or vituperative, sometimes both, but rarely argumentative. Fervid appeals are made to stand up for Jesus, to hold fast to mother's Bible, &c., while the persistent unbeliever, however sincere in his convictions, is denounced as the devil's mouthpiece and an enemy of the Lord. I have attended several meetings and revival services, and have noticed that while inquiries regarding unessential details find a ready response, no attempt is ever made to satisfy the honest doubter, who goes down to fundamental principles. The letter signed "Orthodox," which lately appeared in THE TIMES, with allusions to "the brutish hypothesis of evolution," "the devil's snares," "Judas's kiss," "a modernized betrayal of the Master," and similar expressions, is a fair sample of the sort of "argument" employed by our evangelical friends.

Now, the theory of evolution, which is finding wider and wider acceptance every day among thinking men and women, may be "brutish," as your correspondent avers. That is merely his personal opinion and the opinion of those who share his views. Can he disprove the hypothesis? Nearly half a century ago Herbert Spencer, referring to those who at that time so cavalierly rejected the theory of evolution as not adequately supported by facts, said that they "seem quite to forget that their own theory is supported by no facts at all. Like the majority of men who are born to a given belief, they demand the most rigorous proof of any adverse belief, but assume that their own needs none."

As recently as Saturday, June 3, (in a letter by Mr. William L. Stone,) and on many other occasions in the columns of this paper, it has been pointed out that the Adam and Eve story is a pagan legend which the early Hebrews derived from the Babylonians or the Persians. The proofs of this are overwhelming. The very words, Adam, (man,) Eden, (plain,) Sabbath, (heart-rest,) &c., are Babylonian; and if "Orthodox" will refer to George Smith's "Chaldean Genesis," which has been termed the Magna Charta of Assyriology, or to Prof. Boscawen's "The Bible and the Monuments," he will find a reproduction, with accompanying text, of a Babylonian picture representing the "Fall," in which the serpent is shown standing on the end of its tail before being condemned to crawl upon its belly. Let me also refer your correspondent to the chapter entitled "The Babylonian Element in Genesis" in Prof. Sayce's "Verdict of the Monuments," which is published by the highly orthodox Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, of London. Of course, the absurd chronology which places the creation of man at a period some 6,000 years ago, (or 8,000, according to another Biblical version,) has been utterly disproved by geology and archaeology.

It is tiresome to be obliged to reiterate these facts, which are doubtless familiar to a majority of readers of THE TIMES, though they are persistently evaded and ignored by such writers as "Orthodox." Christ enunciated two great commandments for our guidance, and "pure religion" is defined in one of the Catholic epistles; but how can we accept a man-made theology based upon a myth or a lie? In an age of ignorance good men believed it, but with our greater knowledge we find it dishonoring to the Creator of all.

New York, June 23, 1899. LAYMAN.

INTEGRITY OF THE JUDICIARY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In view of Prof. Kenneson's somewhat sensational attack upon the integrity of the New York bench, and of the reflections which have been cast upon the independence of the bench by the testimony adduced by the Mazet investigating committee, relative to the control of judicial sales by Croker's firm, Peter F. Meyer & Co., I am tempted to call your and your readers' attention to the advertising columns of your issue of to-day. These columns furnish an object lesson for the determination of the justice of these changes, at least so far as Tammany's leader succeeds in securing the award to his own firm of these judicial sales. Your issue of to-day contains fifteen advertisements of judicial sales. Of these, four will be conducted by Peter F. Meyer, four by William M. Ryan, three by William Kennelly, and one each by James L. Wells, D. P. Ingraham, S. De Walltearss, and R. V. Harnett & Co.

Is this test, taken haphazard, to be accepted as a safe refutation of the charges made that Mr. Croker controls the Supreme Court of New York in the matter of assignment of judicial sales? The temptation is so great to make wild and unsupported charges against one whose position and life expose him to suspicion of wrongdoing, that I have been tempted to raise the inquiry in this matter by a reference to the facts herein stated. STATISTICIAN.

New York, June 23, 1899.

Care of the Palisades.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I feel that your paper should use all its influence to save the Palisades from destruction. I cannot imagine, in this enlightened age, such vandalism as is going on being permitted, when there are hundreds of residents and hundreds who ride up and down daily on the Hudson to the city and back. That they do not rise up en masse and protect one of the most noted and beautiful features of the world on the renowned Hudson River is remarkable. If nothing else will do, I sincerely trust that the movement on foot for purchasing the Palisades will be carried on successfully, and I am sure funds sufficient could soon be raised. A LOVER OF THE HUDSON.

Fort Meade, S. D., June 21, 1899.

Who Commanded the Brooklyn?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In reply to the letter of "Anti-Gush" in THE TIMES of June 25, permit me to ask one question, viz.: Who did command the Brooklyn in the battle of Santiago? Our friend "Anti-Gush" says that "Schley did nothing," and that "Cook was superseded." Yet the Brooklyn gave and received more wounds than any or all of the other American ships, and did by far the most effective work in the battle.

Will the amiable and impartial "Anti-Gush" tell us who it was who directed the movements of the Brooklyn? Perhaps he will say it was the incomparable Sampson, who was only ten miles from the scene of battle! REGINALD H. WILLIAMS.

New York, June 26, 1899.

The Fireworks Nuisance.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I want to join in the protest against the toy pistol and firecracker outrage. Each year the fireworks season lengthens, until now the inhabitants of certain districts are obliged to endure these nerve-racking sounds for about three months, or, like your correspondent, "R. H.," leave the city.

I hope that others will join in the request that you lend the influence of your paper to the suppression of this intolerable nuisance. ANOTHER VICTIM.

New York, June 21, 1899.

NUGGETS.

A Preferred Sacrifice.

Applicant—I'm willing to give up my life for your cause.

Aguinaldo—Got any money?—Boston Courier.

Bent of His Industry.

Mrs. de Cohen—I hear you've got a very industrious husband.

Laundress—Yes, mum; he's always finding something for me to do.—Baltimore Jewish Comment.

Checked.

"Do you know," he asked as he fumbled around in his coat pocket, "that cigarette smoke will drive away mosquitoes?"

"Perhaps it will," she replied, "but I prefer the mosquitoes."—Chicago Times-Herald.

Defensive Measure.

"Marietta, you had better write your aunt Jane that we are coming out there on the Fourth."

"Why?"

"If you don't she'll be writing us that she is coming here."—Chicago Record.

An Undesired Ally.

"How is Mud Slinger going to side in this race? Is he for you?"

"That's what's worrying me," replied the candidate for office. "If I thought he was going to be against me I would feel surer of election."—Columbus (Ohio) State Journal.

A MOSLEM EPISODE.

From The Washington Star.

"A party of Bedouin Arabs recently attacked a convoy of Egyptians, with the Holy Carpet of Mahomet, between Mecca and Medina."—London Mail.

The bold, bad Bedouin set out with sinister intent,
And pounced upon the pilgrims who in grave procession went;
Mahomet's sacred carpet (precious relic) to convey
'Twixt Mecca and Medina in the customary way
The leader of the robbers to his tent the carpet took.
His spouse, when she beheld it, gave a long ecstatic look.
"We'll have to get a home," she said, "and spread it on the floor,"
And so he bought a house and lot all mortgaged o'er and o'er.
She made him beat the carpet till his good right arm was tired;
He pelted and he pummeled it; he puffed and he perspired.
The pilgrims who were lurking near were frenzied in their fright.
They nearly had a spasm at the sacrilegious sight.
She made him tack it down. Of course the sequel had to come.
The hammer lost its bearings and it landed on his thumb.
The pilgrims saw him kneeling as he railed and pawed the air.
They felt mightily encouraged, for they thought he was at prayer.
In confidence they sought him, since such piety he showed.
He folded up that carpet, saying: "Take it and be blowed."
And now in all the mosques the eager penitents are taught
Of the marvelous conversion which Mahomet's carpet wrought.

THE COUNCIL OF WOMEN

Archbishop Ireland Speaks in Favor of Arbitration.

ADDRESSES BY AMERICANS

Hisses for a Paper Opposing Female Franchise — Mme. Antoinette Stirling Defends Men.

LONDON, June 27.—An immense meeting, attended by more than 2,000 persons, was held in Queen's Hall this evening, the Countess of Aberdeen presiding, for the discussion of a resolution, proposed by Baroness von Suttner of Austria, calling upon the International Council of Women to do all in its power to advance the interests of international arbitration.

Letters were read from Cardinal Gibbons of the United States, Cardinal Vaughan of England, and Cardinal Logue of Ireland, all of whom wrote strongly in favor of the resolution.

Lady Aberdeen then introduced Archbishop Ireland, who said:

"I come because we Americans know that Lady Aberdeen is devoted to every great and noble work, and how unsparing she is of herself when she can do anything for God and humanity. I come also because the object of the meeting is peace through arbitration.

"Very glad am I to see this vast gathering of women ready to use such a means. It is worthy of women to work for such a cause. I believe that in such matters as this they should be admitted on a footing superior to men, because they can and will do more. Men do not have the time, and, it may be, not the tenderness of mind and heart which would induce them to work with the unsparing efforts of women.

"Publicity of opinion holds the sceptre to-day. This is an age of publicity, when rich and poor, strong and weak, speak out. Let us only work on public opinion in all countries, and we shall succeed.

"What is war before battle but the massing together of engines to kill men? What is it during battle but men dealing death-blows while the ground drinks blood, and corpses lie thick as Autumn leaves? What is it after battle but the sending of grief throughout the land which nothing can assuage?

"Should not humanity do all in its power to stop this shame to humanity? Two thousand years after the angels sang out 'Peace on Earth' there are wars. Let meetings be held in every nation beneath the sun, and let men say they are the patriots of patriots who seek to save the lives of men. Let justice reign, and let it go forth from this great City of London to-night a message to the world, that justice is reigning, and that peace universal will be secured."

Archbishop Ireland's speech was received with great enthusiasm.

Mrs. May Wright Sewall, Vice President of the Council, speaking upon the resolution, said:

"When the war cloud settled down upon the United States every one asked what would become of the National Peace Council. The press did not suppress its jeers. But we considered the declaration of war a trumpet call to be up and doing. We never thought war a possibility, and were surprised at our mistake. President McKinley accepted our appeal. Our action was not an impeachment of our Government, but an example to help all Governments, an example which can only be obtained from women."

The Council of Women, which assembled yesterday in the Convocation Hall of Church House, Westminster, is divided into five sections, or meetings, which are all crowded.

Great interest is taken in the political section, which discussed to-day the "Parliamentary Enfranchisement of Women," the Vice President of the Council, Mrs. May Wright Sewall, of the United States, presiding. Miss Susan B. Anthony, one of the American delegates, detailed the progress of the movement in America.

The announcement that a paper would be read on behalf of an American woman's society opposing female franchise, was met by a storm of hisses. Mrs. Sewall protested against this "intolerance," pointing out that no one was obliged to attend, but that it was her duty, if present, to listen courteously to all the speakers.

The paper was then read by Mrs. Frances Scott of Massachusetts, being punctuated by ironical cheers and derisive laughter.

In the professional section, Mme. Antoinette Stirling created some excitement by declaring, with much emotion, that she thought the speakers were hard on the men, and adding that women only realized the full value of a husband when the latter was lost.

In the legislative section Mrs. Kelly read a paper on the condition of tenement labor in New York, and Mrs. Carty described the operation of the Factories and Shops acts in Ontario and Quebec.

Miss Octavia Bates of Detroit deplored the fact that the profession of barrister was not open to women. Yet women, she pointed out, were the natural confidantes of their sisters. In America medicine and the church were open to women, but public opinion was not sufficiently advanced to favor women lawyers, though the law colleges were open to both sexes, and many women, like Miss Helen Gould, who desired to manage their own estates, qualified. The intellectual advantages of a legal education, the speaker asserted, more than repaid the outlay.

Continuing, Miss Bates said there was great need of the development of the public conscience regarding women, and the knowledge of the law would give the feminine side of marriage and divorce, "now only treated from man's standpoint."

The Duchess of Bedford presided at the meeting of the prisons and reformatories section. Mrs. Johnson of Washington described the success of women's reformatories in Massachusetts, advocating a system of trades, whereby women might regain their self-respect.

THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

Russian Disarmament Plans Said to Have Failed—Germany May Consent to Arbitration.

LONDON, June 28.—The correspondent of The Times at The Hague says:

"As the result of a protracted informal discussion of the committee's report to-day, the Russian military disarmament proposals were declared unacceptable."

The correspondent of The Standard at The Hague says:

"The proposal of Mr. Holls of the American delegation for the revision of the arbitration tribunal's judgments has been postponed for the present, but there is no doubt it will eventually be approved. In the whole arbitration matter the United States has scored a signal success, most of the ideas of the American delegates having been adopted. Their representations in Berlin secured Germany's assent.

"I hear that the full conference will deal with the American proposal as to private property at sea, all opposition based on the question of competence being abandoned. Most probably, however, it will be adjourned to a future conference."

THE HAGUE, June 27.—For the next few days the members of the Special Drafting Committee, who are preparing a record of the work already accomplished, will be the only Peace Conference delegates occupied.

The question of a permanent Arbitration Board and Germany's relation thereto, will be discussed on Monday. The German delegates, it is said, have received instructions to accept the principle of a permanent tribunal of arbitration, as outlined in the Anglo-American plans.

JAPANESE WARSHIP LAUNCHED.

The Hatsuse, Built at Newcastle, England, a Powerful Vessel.

LONDON, June 27.—The Japanese battleship Hatsuse was launched at Newcastle to-day.

She is built of steel, is 400 feet long, has 76 feet 6 inches beam, draws 27 feet of water, is of 15,000 tons displacement, has two propellers, and her engines are calculated to develop 14,500 indicated horse power, giving her a speed of 18 knots an hour. She carries 1,700 tons of coal, and her crew will number 745 officers and men.

The new battleship has an armored belt 8 to 9 inches thick, has 3 inches of deck plating, and her gun positions are protected by 6 inches of armor. Her armament consists of 4 12-inch guns, 14 6-inch quick-firing guns, 20 12-pounders, 8 3-pounders, and 4 2½-pounders. She has 5 torpedo tubes.

Earthquake in Italy.

ROME, June 27.—An earthquake shock of some severity was felt last night at Pisa and Florence.

TROUBLE IN NEWFOUNDLAND.

French Fishermen Attack a British Customs Officer—Serious Developments Feared.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., June 27.—The French fishing vessel Nouvelle Ecosse, from the Grand Banks, arrived at Cape Broyle, on the southern coast of Newfoundland, yesterday, in quest of herring bait. She was seized by the customs officials for a violation of the fishery laws. The custody of the ship and crew was given to an officer, but the crew attacked him, got the ship to sea, threw the officer into a boat, and left the coast.

The British Special Service vessel Columbine was ordered to chase and seize the Nouvelle Ecosse, which has no register, that being in the hands of the customs officials.

Serious complications are expected to result from this affair. The French Admiral is coming here to undertake an investigation.

THE ALASKAN BOUNDARY.

Canada's Action Again Causes an Uncertain State of Affairs.

LONDON, June 27.—The United States Ambassador, Joseph H. Choate, had a conference at the Foreign Office this morning with the Marquis of Salisbury in regard to the objection raised by Canada on Friday to the suggested modus vivendi in connection with the Alaskan boundary dispute.

WASHINGTON, June 27.—The negotiations for a modus vivendi regulating the Alaskan boundary have fallen into a state that jeopardizes a successful outcome and causes apprehension among officials.

Nothing has been heard from Ambassador Choate as to the results of the conference he had to-day with Lord Salisbury on this subject, but the last phase of the case was that the Canadians had come back with a counter proposal, in place of accepting the definitive American proposition, which had been carefully drawn with the sole purpose of preventing any future controversy over the points already agreed upon between Mr. Choate and Lord Salisbury. Instead of following the lines of the American proposal, and confining the counter proposal to a plain statement of the points already roughly indicated as marking the boundary, this last issue proposed a radical change in the line on the Dalton Trail, and was of a character wholly unacceptable to the American side, involving as it did the transfer into Canadian jurisdiction of the fortunes and claims of many American miners.

Unless there is a decided abatement on one side or the other of the demands, the desired modus vivendi will be as unlikely of attainment as was a permanent agreement on the boundary question, and the chances for a reassembling of the Joint High Commission will fade away entirely.

THE POLE DIVORCE CASE.

Jury Finds Charges of Cruelty Proved —Decision Adjourned.

LONDON, June 27.—The jury in the suit for divorce begun June 20, brought by Mrs. Pole against her husband, Chandos Pole, naming the wife of the Hon. Rupert Cecil Craven, brother of the Earl of Craven, as co-respondent, found the charges of cruelty proved, but disagreed regarding the other charges.

A judicial separation was offered to the plaintiff, but decision in the matter was adjourned.

TO LOOT AFRICAN LINERS.

St. James's Gazette Says Fenians Are at Pretoria to Get Authority.

LONDON, June 27.—The St. James's Gazette, which has been remarkable for its jingoism on the subject of the Transvaal, caps the climax to-day.

It appeals earnestly to the British Admiralty to "take immediate steps to counteract the plans of the representatives of the Clan-na-Gael from the United States who are now at Pretoria with the view of obtaining authority to start a fleet of privateers under the Transvaal flag with the object of looting cape liners.

TO PROTECT AMERICAN INTERESTS.

The Chicago to Remain in South African Waters at Present.

WASHINGTON, June 27.—The Chicago sailed yesterday from Tamatatee, Madagascar, for Delagoa.

The ship was on her way around the Cape of Good Hope to Brazil, but owing to the unsettled state of affairs in the Transvaal she will be retained in that vicinity as long as may be necessary to afford protection to the American interests in that quarter.

These interests are considerable, both in the number of American residents in the Transvaal engaged in mining operations, and in the volume of American capital employed in the mining industry.

NO PROTEST TO WASHINGTON.

Report About American-Made Arms for the Boers Untrue.

WASHINGTON, June 27.—At the British Embassy it is stated that no communications relating to the Transvaal have been received, and the published report that representations had been made as to the shipment of American-made arms to the Boers is characterized as rubbish.

In this connection it appears that a London press agency received a dispatch from New York recently stating that American firms were selling arms to the Boers. This dispatch came to the attention of Col. Lee, British Military Attaché here, and in the course of his inquiries on military affairs he inquired as to the truth of this dispatch, receiving little information beyond the fact that arms were not likely to be shipped to the Transvaal, as it had no ports and no means of receiving them.

Col. Lee says this inquiry was entirely on his own account, and so far as he knows the British Government has paid no attention to the matter.

British Warships to Mobilize.

CHATHAM, England, June 27.—An order has been received at the dockyard here for the fleet to mobilize July 11. It is believed this is a step taken preparatory to the annual navy manoeuvres. Ten battleships and thirty-two cruisers will take part in the operations.

A New British Possession?

LONDON, June 27.—It is persistently rumored here, according to a dispatch from Johannesburg to The Standard, that Great Britain has acquired possession of Inyack Island, at the mouth of Delagoa Bay.

AUSTRALIAN FEDERATION.

The Victoria Bill—A Measure to be Introduced in London.

MELBOURNE, Victoria, June 27.—In the Legislative Assembly to-day the Federal Enabling act passed its first reading.

LONDON, June 27.—Replying to a question in the House of Commons to-day, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Joseph Chamberlain, said he hoped a bill providing for the federation of the Australian Commonwealth would be introduced in the House of Commons early next session.

New Ministry in Chile.

SANTIAGO, Chile, June 27.—A Liberal Ministry has been formed in succession to the Conservative Cabinet, which resigned June 2. The new Cabinet is constituted as follows: Premier and Minister of the Interior—Silva Cruz; Minister of Foreign Affairs—Federico Borne; Minister of Justice—Francisco Herboso; Minister of Finance—Federico Szarra; Minister of War—J. Figuersa, and Minister of Industry and Commerce—Rio Seco.

British Cruiser Pylades Aground.

SYDNEY, N. S. W., June 27.—The British third-class cruiser Pylades is ashore on the northwest reef. An attempt was made to float her by a local tug, but was unsuccessful.

The Disturbances in China.

PARIS, June 27.—A dispatch to the Temps from Saigon, describing the recent anti-foreign disturbances in the Province of Yun-Yan, says that the Wong-Tze Custom House, which was in charge of American officials, was sacked and destroyed.

Venezuelan Boundary Commission.

PARIS, June 27.—The Venezuelan Boundary Commission met to-day. Sir Richard Webster, the British Attorney General, continued his argument in support of the case of Great Britain.

ARCHBISHOP IRELAND'S HOPE.

Tells British Catholics He Wants the Friendship Between England and America to Increase.

LONDON, June 27.—The Duke of Norfolk, Premier Duke, Hereditary Marshal of England, presided to-day at a special meeting of the Catholic Union Society of Great Britain, convened to hear an address by Archbishop Ireland.

Baron Clifford of Chudleigh, Count of the Holy Roman Empire, and most of the Catholic nobility in London were present. A letter was read from Cardinal Herbert Vaughan, Archbishop of Westminster, expressing the hope that the Catholic Church in England would become more closely allied to the Catholics of the United States. He referred to the generosity of the American people when he founded the Catholic mission at Mill Hill, and said that America first received missionaries from there to the negro race. The future, in his judgment, seemed to indicate even a more intimate friendship between the two nations than had existed in the past.

Archbishop Ireland expressed his pleasure at having an opportunity to address some of the great hereditary families of England, who had distinguished themselves in science, art, and literature. The liberty granted by England to Roman Catholicism, he believed, greatly influenced the nations of the world, who would imitate her action on this question, and her example would thus be the means of extending the Church of Rome throughout the world.

Referring to the cordial relations between Great Britain and the United States, the Archbishop said he hoped this friendship would increase as the years passed—a sentiment which was received with hearty cheers.

Bishop Thomas O'Gorman of Sioux Falls and the Bishop of Emmaus, Palestine, were among those who listened to the address.

KAISER FRIEDRICH REJECTED.

The Vessel to be Returned to Her Builders on Arriving at Bremen.

BERLIN, June 27.—The steamer Kaiser Friedrich, which was built for the North German Lloyd Company, not having fulfilled the conditions of the contract, has been rejected by the company.

She will be returned to the builders on her arrival to-morrow at Bremen from New York, from which port she sailed June 20.

Although none of the officers of the New York agency of the North German Lloyd Line could be seen last night concerning the dispatch from Berlin, it has been known here for some time that the company had practically decided upon the rejection of the Kaiser Friedrich, which has fallen far short of her speed requirements. In every other respect the vessel is undrstood to be the equal of any of her sister ships.

The vessel was in certain respect an experiment. She was built a year ago at the works of Schichau, the famous German torpedo boat builder, at Ebling. The builder guaranteed the new vessel would make half a knot better than the average speed of the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse of the same line, which later established an average of 22 knots an hour. She was built largely upon the application to the Kaiser Friedrich of the mechanical principles of his torpedo boats to give her a high speed. The vessel has two sets of quadruple expansion engines, with an indicated horse power of 25,000, each engine having five cylinders acting on three cranks. These engines are not placed in the after part of the vessel, as is usual in merchant vessels, but are situated amidships, and three boiler groups are placed abaft the engine room, an arrangement absolutely unique in large passenger steamships.

The principle is successful as applied to torpedo boats and light craft, but the necessarily long tail shafts have proved a failure in the Kaiser Friedrich. The vessel since being placed in commission has scarcely averaged 20 knots an hour. It is understood that the builder will entirely remodel the engine system, and attempt by older methods to bring the vessel's speed up to contract requirements.

BELGIAN ELECTORAL BILL.

Tumult in the Chamber—A General Strike of Brussels Workmen.

BRUSSELS, June 27.—Stormy scenes were witnessed in the Chamber of Deputies to-day, during the debate on the Electoral bill introduced by the Government.

The Socialists accused the Questors of bringing legal officers of the Crown to the Chamber for the purpose of taking notes of the proceedings. The Questors hotly protested, and an extraordinary tumult ensued. The sitting was eventually suspended. The Socialist Deputy Furnimont sang portions of the "Marseillaise," and all the Socialists joined in the chorus. Shouts of "Vive la Republique!" were also raised.

The Chamber later voted, by 88 to 16, to debate the Franchise bill on July 5, and the House adjourned amid a terrific uproar.

The committee of the Federation of Labor Party held a meeting in this city to-night, and decided upon a general strike of Brussels workmen as a protest against the Electoral bill.

The strike will begin on July 5, the day to which the debate on the measure in the Chamber of Deputies has been adjourned.

CHARLES PARKS ACQUITTED.

Ex-Alderman Was Accused of Keeping a Gambling House.

FREEHOLD, N. J., June 27.—Ex-Alderman Charles Parks of New York, who was again placed on trial here yesterday, before Judge Conover and a jury, on an old indictment for keeping a gambling house at Asbury Park, was acquitted to-day. He was indicted in the Fall of 1894, convicted, and fined $500, and sentenced to a short term in the county jail. He appealed to the Supreme Court, on the ground that illegal evidence had been admitted against him. That court sustained his contention and ordered a new trial. The matter was then taken to the Court of Errors, which again ordered a new trial. The charge preferred against Parks was that, together with one Meyer, he operated a roulette wheel and general gambling resort in a barn in the rear of a house rented by Meyer. The latter quarreled with Parks, and turned State's evidence. Parks claimed that Meyer had trumped up the charge to revenge himself for a fancied slight.

WIFE-MURDER IN BOSTON.

Act of Benjamin Lang, Supposed to be Mentally Unbalanced.

BOSTON, June 27.—Benjamin Lang, eighty-four years of age, the owner and occupant of a house at 93 Waltham Street, killed his wife, Clara E. Lang, with an axe between 4 and 6 o'clock this morning. Lang has for a long time been despondent, and it is thought he committed the deed while in a fit of mental aberration.

It is also said that for a long time Mr. Lang had been jealous of his wife, and that less than a week ago the couple had a quarrel because of the wish of Mrs. Lang to attend a picnic to-day. Finally the woman promised that she would remain at home. Mr. Lang, however, seemed to fear that, notwithstanding her promise, his wife would go to the picnic without his knowledge. It is believed the old man brooded over this, and his mind, weakened by previous fits of despondency, became unbalanced, and he killed the woman to make sure she should not participate in the affair.

The police, who were called as soon as the body was discovered, found La g locked in the servant's bedroom, on the third floor. The door was forced open just in time for the officers to prevent Lang from climbing out of a window. He was taken to the station house. He answered questions in an incoherent manner. He will be arraigned in the police court to-morrow.

Mr. Lang is the father of B. J. Lang, the musician.

Fish with Rifle Instead of Line.

CROTON LAKE, N. Y., June 27.—The people in this locality are now shooting German carp in Croton Lake, and many go home loaded with all they can carry. The fish weigh from one to thirty pounds. They were put into the lake about fifteen years ago, and have increased so rapidly that the lake is now said to be full of them. They swim near the shore, where they feed on a certain weed, and are shot with rifles.

New Superintendent of Licenses.

ALBANY, June 27.—State Factory Inspector Williams to-day appointed Daniel O'Leary of this city, the former State Factory Inspector, to the position of Superintendent of Licenses, at a salary of $2,400 a year. Superintendent O'Leary will make his headquarters chiefly in New York City.

Full-page portrait of Alfred Van Santvoord, the pioneer steamboat man on the Hudson River, in THE NEW YORK TIMES Sunday Magazine of July 2d.—Adv.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The daily budget of chatter from the different resorts is not very prolific of news. The "season," while it is supposed to have died some time ago in town, does not seem to have revived anywhere else. There are house parties and a few little entertainments, but there is nothing of moment, and Newport is still indulging in anticipations which may or may not be realized. Town is not as dull as it would appear at this time of year. There are always a good many well-known people coming and going and familiar faces are met at every turn.

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Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt will arrive at New Haven to-day, to witness the various exercises of the week. Their son Afred is one of those who matriculate. He will pass a short time at Newport, but no definite plans have been made for the Summer. Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt will be at The Breakers all Summer.

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William K. Vanderbilt was in town yesterday. In fact, he is here nearly the entire week, only passing the Sunday somewhere in the country—either at Newport or as a guest at the houses of one or two chosen particular friends. The Valiant has been sent into dock for repairs.

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The sailing of two ships to-day has brought many people in town. The bookings were quite heavy for this time of the year. Mr. and Mrs. John Sloane, Mr. John Sloane, Jr., and Miss Evelyn Sloane, having closed their Lenox house, will pass the Summer abroad. Mr. and Mrs. William Duer make their second visit abroad since the marriage of their daughter to Mr. Clarence Mackay. Mr. and Mrs. James A. Burden were also booked to sail, although they only arrived in this country last week. James A. Burden, Jr., had been abroad for a short stay, but returned recently, and has joined his wife at Lenox. Others who are to sail are Mr. and Mrs. J. Kennedy Tod, Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Webb, Mr. and Mrs. F. G. Landon, and F. R. Newbold.

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Mrs. Theodore Havemeyer and Miss Havemeyer were in town yesterday en route for Newport, where they will pass a part of the Summer at their beautiful home. As Miss Dora Havemeyer is to be married shortly to Lieut. Winslow, and the family has been in mourning for some years, there will be some entertaining at Friedheim this Summer.

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Mr. James Van Alen is fixed in his determination to stop abroad this Summer. He will go to Newport for a very short visit, and will sail on July 12 for England. He has taken a town house in London and has renewed the lease of Coventry House, near Melton Mowbray, for another season. This place belongs to William Elliott Zborowski, who married Mrs. De Stuers.

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Although yachting seems to be the favorite sport of the Summer and there is much interest awakened in it, owing to the coming international contest, both polo and golf have as large a following. In fact, the latter is as necessary to society as existence, and it forms a part of the routine of the day's pleasures. It has proved almost the ruin of the Newport Casino, and the last news from that place that Mrs. James P. Kernochan has taken her position on the lawn of the Golf Club and gathered her little court around her, and that she has also entertained the Princess Lynar, the sister of Mrs. Henry Higgins of London, there, is quite a blow for the Casino. The presence daily of Mrs. Kernochan at the latter place was one of the features of the season.

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However, this is only the result of golf, as many of the matrons do not play the game, but assemble where there is the most life in a place. For over the Fourth the championship games in Chicago will attract many of New York's golf enthusiasts, and there will be quite a little representative party which will go to Chicago and try that city as a Summer resort. Morristown has a woman's tournament going on with tea at the clubhouse and a weekly hop. Bernardsville, which is getting to be quite a Summer resort, has also a series of interesting games, and this afternoon, at the Richmond County Country Club, there will be a women's handicap, followed by the usual tea and reception. There have been several little dances at this club, and it is a favorite resort of many of the men who are obliged to stop in town for the Summer. It has quite revived the somewhat flickering glories of Staten Island.

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The entire coast of New Jersey is extremely gay, and the one stretch of pretty villas and villages from the Highlands to Elberon has begun its Summer season. Seabright is very attractive at this time. Among those who have been entertaining there is Mrs. Wilber Bloodgood. At her country place, Faerie Lea, she has had one succession of jolly house parties. Last Sunday Gen and Mrs. Henry Burnett, Miss Daisy Pierson, Mr. Howard Constable, Austin Morrison, Mr. Agostini, and Mr. Edwards were among her guests. The life at Seabright and vicinity is quiet and independent. There is good golfing, and, of course, boating and fishing and driving and no set functions.

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Polo has been played steadily in the environs of Philadelphia for several weeks. George Gould has become an adept, and he plays constantly. Mrs. Gould has been at Devon and near Philadelphia all during the match games. Both Mr. P. F. Collier and his son, Robert Collier, are in the Gould party.

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To-morrow those who do not remain or have not gone to Newport will have the race at New London and the Westchester people will be interested in the golf tournament at Knolwood, where there will be some entertaining in a jolly but independent fashion after the game. Knolwood is a point of pilgrimage for those who have coaches, and there is not a day that several luncheons and affairs of that kind are not given there. The Indian Harbor Yacht Club will have a dance this evening.

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The close of the London season is at hand. Already Jean de Reszke has sung his swan song, and interest in the opera is waning. The talk is principally about house parties in the country, and plans for little runs to Brighton and over the Channel. Hombourg and Dinard and Aix are getting ready to receive the fashionable world of London, and the Isle of Wight is all astir. The Queen has left Balmoral and is at Windsor, where she remains until the middle of July. Her presence at Osborne is the signal for the opening of the season. The regattas and yacht races will be the great attraction there, and the Shamrock and Sir Thomas Lipton's yachting parties not the least among the many pleasant things to be anticipated. Even the German Emperor has hinted that he might run over in his yacht to see his grandmother—a visit which, however, is not looked for with much enthusiasm by the British people. Mrs. John Mackay will give her great house party at her new domain, in the North of England; William Waldorf Astor, after a short stay at Cliveden, will take possession of his estate in Perthshire, and the Bradley Martins will be at Balmacaan.

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The Count and Countess de Castellane will pass a part of the Summer on their yacht, cruising in the neighborhood of the Isle of Wight. Mrs. Goelet and Miss May Goelet will go to Hombourg. At Dinard, Mrs. Hughes Hallett will again begin entertaining on a lavish scale. The Duchess of Manchester will be with her daughter at St. Moritz. This young girl is still an invalid, and there are serious apprehensions for her. She is not able to remain for any length of time out of the dry air of the Tyrol. St. Moritz is, fortunately, as much of a Summer as it is a Winter resort, and already every hotel has its rooms booked for the season. There will be many of the Americans traveling on the Continent who will pass a short time in the Engadine. Golf has planted itself there as firmly as the snow-capped mountains, and at each of the hotels there are weekly cotillions.

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The engagement has been announced of C. L. Graff of New York and Miss Florence Brimson of Toronto, Canada, who in musical circles was known as Mlle. Toronta. The wedding is to take place at Grace Church Wednesday evening, July 12. The bride-elect is noted for her beauty. With her marriage, Miss Brimson will retire from all public appearance as a singer.

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The wedding of George H. Church and Miss Myra Carter, daughter of Mrs. Franklin Harrison Carter, of 1,002 Madison Avenue, will take place to-day at noon in St. Chrysostom's Protestant Episcopal Chapel, Trinity Parish. It will be quietly celebrated owing to mourning in the bride's family for her uncle, the late Howard Cocks Dickinson. There will be no reception. The Rev. Dr. Thomas Sill, vicar of the chapel and a cousin of the bride, will perform the ceremony, assisted by his son, the Rev. James B. Sill. The bride will be given away by Howard Cocks Sherwood, another cousin. She will wear a going-away gown of light gray and a black picture hat of tulle, and will be unattended. George S. Coe will be Mr. Church's best man.

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An attractive June wedding will be that of Miss Schuman, 158 West One Hundred and Twentieth Street, and J. Rubens, which will take place this evening in the Collegiate Church, at Seventy-seventh Street and West End Avenue. The decorations by Hart have been arranged appropriately. The bride will be attended by a maid of honor, a page, and seven flower girls instead of bridesmaids. They will carry on their arms white leghorn hats tied with wide pink ribbons and filled with daisies. The small page will carry a bouquet of pink carnations. The shower bouquet of the bride will be of white orchids and valley lilies, and her maid of honor will carry white swansonia.

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Gaston M. Dethier and Miss Marie Leontine Hartung will be married to-morrow morning in the Church of St. Francis Xavier, in West Sixteenth Street.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

NEWPORT, June 27.—Miss Whitney Lake has arrived from Boston for the Summer.

Mrs. William Thaw of Pittsburg is the guest of her son, Benjamin Thaw, as is his sister, Mrs. George Carnegie.

Mr. and Mrs. William V. Wolcott of Boston, Judge Douglass, Mrs. Edward F. Rook and Miss Rook, are registered at the La Farge cottage.

Mrs. Robert Garrett of Baltimore has arrived at the Travers villa for the season.

Capt. H. C. Taylor has gone to Boston for a short visit.

Admiral Sampson will attend the commencement exercises at Harvard to-morrow.

Gen. and Mrs. James Varnum of New York will arrive in Newport next Saturday evening as the guests of the Hon. Lispenard Stewart at White Lodge, and on the evening of July 5 Mr. Stewart will entertain at dinner in honor of his guests.

The Hon. Lispenard Stewart went to New York this evening for the purpose of making his annual inspection of the State prisons there.

Mrs. Harold Brown will give a series of dinners during the latter part of the week.

Mrs. E. G. Tinker has arrived at Cozy Nook for the season.

Mrs. Fred Pearson has arrived at her cottage on Ochre Point.

Quite a large number of cottagers will attend the races at New London Thursday.

At the rose and strawberry show, now being held by the Newport Horticultural Society, the following cottagers were awarded prizes: Mrs. Potter Palmer, Mrs. W. Stors Wells, Mrs. J. Wysong, Mrs. Josiah M. Fiske, Mrs. Edward King, John W. Ellis, and F. W. Andrews. These awards were for exhibits of flowers, fruits, vegetables, ferns, and palms grown by gardeners employed by the cottagers, and some of the exhibits were the handsomest ever shown here.

Mr and Mrs. J. S. Hill of New York, the Rev. W. S. Healy of Cornwall, Penn.; Mr. Boree, Miss Kate Boree, and Mrs. C. Nolan of New York, are among the recent arrivals.

Miss Pomeroy is the guest of Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish at Crossways.

John S. Searing of Newark has retransferred to James M. Drake and wife of New York the estate in Rhode Island Avenue, which was sold by Mr. Drake to Mr. Searing January last.

Mrs. David King has returned from abroad, and has opened her cottage for the season.

Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Lane of Providence have taken apartments in the Ward cottage, in Spring Street, for the Summer.

Elisha Dyer, Jr., has returned from Philadelphia.

Casino registers include Honoré Palmer and Potter Palmer, Jr.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas H. Howard have arrived at the Lieber cottage.

Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt have gone to New Haven to attend the exercises at Yale, where their son Alfred G. Vanderbilt will be graduated

Dr. and Mrs. Russell Bellamy arrived for the season to-day.

Mr. and Mrs. John R. Caswell have arrived at Eglantine.

Mr. Brice, son of Mrs. Calvin S. Brice, is visiting the cottagers.

WEDDINGS OF A DAY.

West—Lewis.

ELIZABETH, N. J., June 27.—Miss Margaret Lewis, a granddaughter of the late Col. James Moore, was married this evening to William Ernest West. The ceremony took place in Christ Church, and was performed by the Rev. H. H. Oberly. The bride, who was given away by her uncle, John F. Odlorne, wore a gown of white bengaline silk. The skirt was with train and had a deep, accordion-pleated flounce of white chiffon. The waist was of white chiffon, trimmed with duchesse lace, and with high neck and long sleeves. Her veil was caught with orange blossoms, and she carried white roses. The maid of honor was Miss Annie Willis Odlorne. She wore white silk mousseline over green, with demi-train and trimmed with bow knots of white satin ribon. She carried a shower bouquet of marguerites and Sweet William. The bridesmaids were Miss Constance Maude West, Miss Louise H. West, Miss Mary W. Lewis, and Miss Florence Lewis. They wore gowns of white silk mousseline, demi-train, with narrow ruffles edged with satin ribbon. The yokes were of tucks and ribbon, with white crush collars, mousquetaire sleeves, and white satin belts. They carried large bouquets of marguerites. The best man was Oscar Vezin, Jr., and the ushers were Charles P. West of Philadelphia, Frederick Ogilby of Staten Island, William A. Staughter of Mount Holly, N. J., Harold R. Sexton, Walter L. Olhausen, and Dunbar P. Birnie of Elizabeth. Before the ceremony George Everett Hill, organist of Grace Chapel, New York, played an elaborate programme. A reception to the bridal party and members of the immediate families was held at the residence of the bride's aunt, Miss Anna E. Moore. After their wedding trip Mr. and Mrs. West will spend the rest of the Summer on Staten Island.

Flagg—Bonnell.

Miss Margaret Elizabeth Bonnell, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Harper Bonnell of Dongan Tower, Dongan Hills, S. I., and Ernest Flagg were married yesterday afternoon in St. John's Protestant Episcopal Church, Clifton. The Rev. Dr. John Eccleston, the rector, officiated. The church was prettily decorated with June flowers. The bridesmaids were Miss Lucy Norton, daughter of Mrs. Exstein Norton of New Brighton; Miss Bonnell, sister of the bride; Miss Gertrude Alexandre, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Henry Alexandre, and Miss Isabel Cameron, the youngest daughter of Sir Roderick Cameron. Mr. Flagg's best man was his brother, W. Allston Flagg. The ushers were Stowe Phelps, W. A. Larned, George Cromwell, Exstein Norton, Rudolph Neeser, John Gaspard Neeser, Edward Crowninshield, and Henry Howell.

Smith—Snow.

ALBANY, June 27.—Miss Mary Estelle Snow was married to-day to Theodore Dwight Smith of New York, at her residence on State Street. Miss Jean Davis was the maid of honor. The best man was John Durant. The ushers were Henry E. Snow and William P. Davis. The Rev. E. G. Seldon, pastor of the Madison Avenue Reformed Church, performed the ceremony.

TIN WORKERS WILL SUFFER.

Even If Wage Scale Is Settled Men Will Lose Over $1,000,000.

PITTSBURG, June 27.—Secretary John Williams of the Amalgamated Association has notified all lodges of the failure to agree on the tin plate wage scale. The lodges are asked to meet and again consider the scale. Mr. Williams does not expect to receive replies from the various lodges before next week. Special meetings will have to be held in order to decide upon what action shall be taken.

It will be at least two weeks before another conference can be arranged. The delay in arranging the tin plate scale will result in serious loss to the workers. A low estimate as to the loss in wages, if a settlement is reached within two weeks, is over $1,000,000, fully three-fifths of which would be paid to workers in Western Pennsylvania if the plants continued in operation.

DIED IN CONEY ISLAND FIRE.

Body of One Man Found in Wreckage of Koster's Concert Hall.

One life was sacrificed in the fire in Henry Koster's Volks Garden, on the Bowery at Coney Island, early yesterday morning. Last evening the body of a man, supposed to be Albert Sam, a porter employed in the concert hall, was found in the wreckage of a room on the second floor of the building. Henry Koster, who owns the place, went to the Seaside Morgue last night, and after viewing the body he had no doubt that it was that of his porter.

One incident of the fire was the arrest by Policeman Cain of William Morrison of Jersey City, an actor, who was found in the burning building piling the contents of a trunk in a large sheet. In answer to the policeman's querry, Morrison said he was trying to save the property, which belonged to one of his friends.

In view of the fact that there were many robberies at the big fire on May 20, Cain decided to take Morrison to the station house. When arraigned before Magistrate Teale the prisoner told the same story as he did when arrested. The Magistrate said he would investigate his statement, and if he found it to be true he would discharge him.

It is expected that Fire Marshall Brymer of Brooklyn will begin an investigation. A number of witnesses have been summoned, among them Policeman Thomas Lynch, who discovered the fire and who rescued three people with Policeman Fred Schneider.

The losses are distributed among a dozen different owners and lessees, and the damage to buildings, stocks, &c., will reach $35,000.

GEN. TOMASO HERRERA DEAD.

Prominent Politician of Colombia Was Traveling for His Health.

Gen. Tomaso Herrera, a prominent politician of Colombia, died yesterday in a private sanitarium in West Forty-seventh Street. Gen. Herrera, who was a widower, had been an invalid for several months from a complication of diseases. He arrived in this city from Panama three weeks ago on his way to Europe for treatment. He was accompanied by his daughter, Magdalena, and his son, Tomaso.

Gen. Tomaso Herrera was born in Panama sixty-two years ago. After being educated at Cartagena and Panama he entered political life as a Conservative and became the leader of that party. Many years ago, while the Liberals were in power, and one of the frequent revolutions that disturb the southern republics was in progress, he was arrested and condemned to be shot, but his sentence was commuted to banishment, and he spent ten years in exile in Guatemala.

On his return to his native country he was for several years Prefect of Panama. He also served a term as Secretary of the Interior under Gov. Pedro Prado Arango. He was President or a Director of various agricultural, commercial, and political associations, ex-President of the Colegio de l'Istmo, at Panama, and the founder of the Bolivar Asylum at the same place. The body will be taken to Panama this week.

Receiver Sues Nashua Stockholders.

NASHUA, N. H., June 27.—The real estate of twenty-six Nashua stockholders in the Union Stock Yards Bank of Sioux City, Iowa, has been attached in a suit brought by the receiver to recover a 50 per cent. assessment, levied in 1898. In all, 484 shares of the stock are held here, and the receiver alleges that $24,200 is due the bank.

Elected to a Chair at Cornell.

PRINCETON, N. J., June 27.—Announcement was made here to-day that Prof. John Gifford of Princeton University had been elected to the Professorship of Forestry at Cornell. Prof. Gifford has been an authority on forestry for some time. He is widely known in this connection, and also as a writer on different topics.

Glucose Company's New Name.

TRENTON, N. J., June 27.—The American Glucose Sugar Refining Company, recently organized under the laws of this State, today filed papers changing its corporate name to the Federal Contract Company.

Obituary Notes.

Dr. H. G. P. SPENCER, aged seventy-eight, of Watertown, N. Y., died in Minneapolis, Minn., yesterday.

MARVIN O. CHAPIN, aged ninety-three, founder of the Massasoit House and of the Springfield Fire and Marine Insurance Company, died in Springfield, Mass., at an early hour yesterday morning, after a short illness. He was a descendant of Deacon Samuel Chapin, one of the founders of Springfield.

DAVID MASON, one of the most prominent citizens of Bristol, N. H., died there

RACES AT SHEEPSHEAD BAY

Knight of the Garter Easily Defeats Ben Holladay.

THE RESULT A BIG SURPRISE

Stewards of the Meeting Find There Was No Intent on the Part of Jockey Maher to Defraud.

There was genuine surprise among the followers of form at Sheepshead yesterday, when in the fourth race, a handicap at a mile and a half, P. S. P. Randolph's Knight of the Garter galloped home an easy winner in front o. Ben Holladay, the long-distance champion for the past two years. Latson, George Boyd, and several other good distance horses. The winner was simply "thrown into" the handicap at 86 pounds, but no good boy light enough to ride him at that weight could be found, so his owner was satisfied to have him take up three pounds overweight in order that the lightweight Mitchell might ride him.

The wiseacres of the turf almost to a man voted the race a certainty for Ben Holladay, but there was a choice coterie in the clubhouse, friends of Mr. Randolph's and S. S. Howland's, who thought Knight of the Garter had a splendid chance to beat the famous rater, and they willingly accepted such fancy prices as 50, 60, and 100 to 1, which some of the books laid against the horse's chances. They were well rewarded for their confidence, for Mitchell took his lightly weighted mount to the front the moment the flag went down, and tried to make every post a winning one.

Down past the grand stand from the starting point, up the Futurity chute they came, with Knight of the Garter in front, while behind him several lengths, George Boyd, Latson, and Warrenton were bunched. Ben Holladay trailed along behind as he usually does, and as he passed the stand the crowd, realizing that he was racing at a distance that he liked, gave him and his rider, Taral, an ovation. Taral did not attempt to move up with the favorite until he was half way up the back stretch, by which time the flying leader had increased his lead over his nearest follower, Latson, to five lengths.

When Holladay began to move up, Latson followed the same tactics, and the pair raced together after the leader. It was evident, however, when the stretch turn was reached that Knight of the Garter would hold his lead for he was going easily, while Latson and Ben. Holladay were being urged under whip and spur to their best efforts. But all the whalebone and steel on the race track could not have made them do better, and Knight of the Garter merely romped past the judges first by four lengths, while in the struggle for the place Latson beat the favorite a head.

THE OTHER RACES.

The day's racing outside of the long-distance race, which always brings out a lot of enthusiasm, was not much out of the ordinary. There was a stake race on the card—the Surf—for two-year-olds, at five and a half furlongs, over the Futurity course, that was productive of a pretty finish, and which was won by Bromley & Co.'s Hanover colt, Missionary.

The race from the starting point up to the final sixteenth pole appeared to be at the mercy of Stuart, who has on several occasions shown himself to be a fair colt, for he was first all the way. But Missionary, who was under persuasion for a quarter of a mile, closed gradually on him toward the finish and just beat him out a head for the money, while Withers secured third place.

Sydney Paget's Batchelor, who has been heralded as a wonder over the sticks, may be all that is claimed for him, but he had no chance to show it in the mile and three-quarter hurdle race, Owens, who had the mount, was in a safe place for a fall, for he was last away, and last over the finish jump. The first jump was also his last, for Owens took a tumble from the horse that had been made an odds-on favorite, and the rest of the field went on. Premier won easily from Ben Eder, and Forget was third, while Lansdale, who bolted on the far side of the track, trailed in a bad fourth.

Richard Croker's Little Saint, which was in the Tammany leader's racing string in England last vear, won his first race in this country, when he beat MacLeod of Dare in the mile race for two-year-olds. He was in front all the way and won cleverly.

Survivor was thrown almost to his knees in this race, and after the finish Turner was called into the Stewards' stand to explain the cause. He must have given a satisfactory one, for the positions of the leaders were left unchanged. Goldone, at 15 to 1, won the opening race for G. B. Morris, and Ben Hadad, at 7 to 1, had an easy victory in the sixth race.

EXONERATE JOCKEY MAHER.

Most of the visitors were as much interested in other events of the day at the track as they were in the racing. There was first to interest them the report of the Stewards who have had the Maher investigation in hand, and as this resulted in a complete "whitewash" for the jockey, the visitors were interested in trying to foretell what W. H. Clark, the boy's employer, would do. The Stewards of the meeting sent yesterday to the Stewards of The Jockey Club the following communication:

To the Stewards of The Jockey Club:

Gentlemen: In the matter of Jockey Daniel Maher's conduct while riding the horse Banastar in the Suburban Handicap, June 17, 1899, we, the Stewards of the Coney Island Jockey Club meeting, would report that we fined Maher $200 for abusing the horse and suspended him for ten racing days for willfully spoiling same.

In the matter of intent or fraud on the part of Maher, after investigation, we would report that we were unable to discover any such intent. All evidence and statements relative to the case are herewith submitted. Respectfully,

ANDREW MILLER,
THOMAS HITCHCOCK, Jr.,
H. K. KNAPP,
Stewards.

Another matter of interest was the announcement that after all a meeting between May Hempstead and Admiration has been arranged for Saturday. The extra race, which had been first arranged at a mile and an eighth, was declared off, and one at a mile, with much more money for the contestants to battle for, was arranged.

The conditions make the race open to fillies, three years old, all to carry 107 pounds, and to a subscription of $5,000 each for starters the Coney Island Jockey Club adds another $5,000. A good day and good track is among the stipulations, and the winner is to take the entire $15,000. The race should certainly prove a big attraction, for May Hempstead and Admiration, which have both been entered, are about the speediest fillies in the country, and, with a good track, old turfmen look for a record-breaking race.

W. H. Clark has purchased Withers from P. J. Dwyer at private terms, and J. H. McCormack, generally considered one of the cleverest trainers in the country, has been signed by Louis V. Bell to handle the latter's racing string.

Summaries.

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds, non-winners of $700, selling. Purse, $650, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $100 to the second and $50 to the third. Six furlongs on main track. Time—1:15 2-5.

1—Goldone, Green B. Morris's b. c., by Goldfinch-Abilone, 102 pounds, 12 to 1 and 5 to 1.. (Odom)
2—Big Gun, A. J. Joyner's br. g., 104, 3 to 1 and even.....(McCue)
3—Eileen Daly, W. C. Daly's ch. f., 100 to 1.. (Brennan)

Misericordia, 104, 12 to 1, (McGann;) Miss Dede, 106, 12 to 1, (Crowhurst;) Estill, 112, 13 to 5, (Turner;) Golden Sceptre, 102, 300 to 1, (Romanelli;) Herbert, 107, 4 to 1, (Wilson,) and Alex, 105, 7 to 1, (O'Connor,) also ran and finished as named.

Won in a drive by a head; three lengths between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds, non-winners of $1,000, at 10 pounds below the scale. Purse, $800, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $125 to the second and $75 to the third. One mile. Time—1:41 1-5.

1—Little Saint, Richard Croker's ch. c., by Friar's Balsam-Little Emily, 111 pounds, 6 to 5 and 1 to 2.....(McCue)
2—MacLeod of Dare, Eastin & Larable's br. c., 115, 5 to 2 and 7 to 10.....(Taral)
3—Lackland, Perry Belmont's b. c.... 111, 5 to 1.....(Spencer)

Survivor, 121, 4 to 1, (N. Turner,) and Sublet, 111, 300 to 1, (Makin,) also ran and finished as named.

Won cleverly by a length; a short head between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—The Surf Stakes, for two-year-olds. Purse $1,500, added to a subscription of $50 each, half forfeit, or $10 if declared out by May 15, of which $350 to the second and $150 to third. Last five and a half furlongs of the Futurity course. Time—1:08 4-5.

1—Missionary, Bromley & Co.'s. b. c., by Hanover-Ursuline Nun, 112 pounds, 3 to 1 and even.....(O'Connor)
2—Stuart, L. Stuart & Co.'s. b. c., by Faverdale-Pilgrimage, 117, 8 to 1 and 3 to 1..(Spencer)
3—Withers, W. H. Clark's ch. c., by Hanover-Dilemma, 112, 3 to 1.....(Odom)

Premature, 112, 5 to 1, (Bullman;) Flaunt, 117, 8 to 1, (N. Turner;) Plucky, 117, 12 to 1, (O'Leary;) Water King, 117, 20 to 1, (Doggett;) Colonel Roosevelt, 112, 10 to 1, (Sims,) and Primrose Day, 110, 15 to 1, (Littlefield,) also ran and finished as named.

Won in a hard drive by a head; six lengths between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward. Purse $1,500, added to a subscription of $10 each, or $5 if declared, of which $300 to the second and $200 to third. One mile and a half. Time—2:34.

1—Knight of the Garter, P. S. P. Randolph's b. h., 5 years, by Knight of Ellerslie-Dearest, 89 pounds, 40 to 1 and 10 to 1....(Mitchell)
2—Latson, C. Littlefield, Jr.'s, b. h., 4, 100, 3 to 1 and 4 to 5.....(McCue)
3—Ben Holladay, Eastin & Larable's b. h., 6, 125, 7 to 10.....(Taral)

George Boyd, 4, 100, 8 to 1, (Wilson;) Warrenton, 4, 114, 6 to 1, (Sims,) and Pacemaker, 4, 92, 200 to 1, (Bradford,) also ran and finished as named.

Won easily by four lengths; a head between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—Handicap hurdle race, for four-year-olds and upward. Purse $600, added to a subscription of $10 each, or $5 if declared, of which $100 to the second and $50 to third. One mile and three-quarters, over seven hurdles, on turf. Time—3:17.

1—Premier, J. McLaughlin's ch. h., 6 years, by Sir Modred-Premium, 146 pounds, 7 to 1 and 2 to 5.....(Slack)
2—Ben Eder, J. W. Colt's b. g., 6, 140, 7 to 2 and even.....(Finnigan)
3—Forget, F. R. and T. Hitchcock's ch. m., 6, 140, 4 to 1.....(Cochrane)

Lansdale, aged, 135, 30 to 1, (Allmark,) refused after going a mile and a quarter and did not finish. The Bachelor, 6, 147, 9 to 10, (Owens,) fell at the first jump and did not finish.

Won easily by a length; ten lengths between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling. Purse, $650, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $100 to the second and $50 to third. Six and a half furlongs. Time—1:19 4-5.

1—Ben Hadad, F. Braun's b. h., 4 years, by Hindoo-Alga, $1,000, 109 pounds, 6 to 1 and 2 to 1.....(Spencer)
2—Trillo, L. O. Appleby's b. h., 4, 103, 7 to 5 and 3 to 5.....(McCue)
3—Cesarian, Mrs. F. M. Taylor's br. h., aged, 108, 6 to 1.....(Sims)

Handcuff, 3, 95, 30 to 1, (Mitchell;) High Jinks, 4, 103, 6 to 1, (Wilson;) Mazarine, 6, 105, 8 to 1, (O'Connor;) Imperator, 5, 108, 15 to 1, (O'Leary;) The Burlington Route, 3, 110, 20 to 1, (Odom;) Hard Knot, 3, 103, 15 to 1, (Bullman,) and Charlie Rose, 4, 108, 200 to 1, (V. Ray,) also ran and finished as named.

Won cleverly by a length; a head between second and third.

The Card for To-day.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, weights seven pounds above the scale; penalties and allowances. Five and a half furlongs on main track.

Pounds.		Pounds.
Isidor 110	Gaze 103
Primate 119	Dr. Eichberg 103
Blarneystone 112	Captain Sigsbee 103
Farmero 110	Dora F. 98
Prestidigitatrice 105	Inneennamara 98
Satin Slipper 105	

SECOND RACE.—For maiden three-year-olds and upward; special weights. One mile.

Graham Bruce	114	Great Neck	112
Brahmin	112	Gray Jacques	112
Desperado	112	Andronicus	112
Bluerdale	112	John B. Doerr, Jr....	112
Dan Cupid	112	Chappaqua	112
James Tod	112	Emigre	109
James M.	112		

THIRD RACE.—For two-year-olds; penalties and allowances. Futurity course.

Sadducee	117	Parmenian	110
Gulden	115	Standing	110
Montauk	112	McFlecknoe	110
La Vega	110	Pettifogger	110
Mike Strauss	110		

FOURTH RACE.—The Tidal Stakes for three-year-olds; penalties. One mile.

Lotharlo	129	Strathconan	126
Half Time	129	Filon d'Or	123
Glengar	126		

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling; weights eight pounds above the scale. One mile and a furlong.

Estaca	111	Hollana	98
Merlin	109	Camotop	95
Byron McClelland ...	108	Miss Patron	95
Tanis	103	Satirist	95

SIXTH RACE.—Highweight Handicap for three-year-olds and upward. One mile and a sixteenth on turf.

Thomas Cat	136	Pirate M.	120
Intrusive	130	Momentum	119
Formero	127	Double Dummy	118
Bardella	122	Chivalrous	111

Brighton Handicap Starters.

Secretary Croft of the Brighton Beach Racing Association has announced the following list of probable starters for the Brighton Handicap, which is to be run on Thursday, July 6, the opening day of the meeting:

Pounds.		Pounds.
Tillo 128	Jean Beraud 110
Briar Sweet 122	Martimas 110
St. Cloud 119	Previous 110
Don de Oro..... 116	Maxine 110
George Keene 116	Lanky Bob 107
Imp 115	Ethelbert 106
Handball 114	Mr. Clay 96
Warrenton 111	May Hempstead 95

The Brighton Cup, at two and a quarter miles, will be run on July 29, and that also promises to be a good race. There are now stabled at Brighton and in the immediate neighborhood over 1,500 horses, which assures plenty of entries to the stake and over night events until the season closes on Aug. 5.

SLOAN RIDES THREE WINNERS.

One of Richard Croker's Horses Finishes Second at Newmarket Meet.

LONDON, June 27.—At the first day of the Newmarket July meeting to-day Sir J. Miller's three-year-old bay gelding Korosko, by Florentine-Kore, ridden by "Tod" Sloan, won a Trial Plate.

The Visitors' Plate was won by W. Cooper's three-year-old chestnut filly Edmee, ridden by Sloan. Richard Croker's three-year-old brown colt Knickerbocker, ridden by the light-weight American jockey, J. Reiff, finished second.

The Bottisham Plate was won by Lord William Beresford's four-year-old chestnut colt Doric II., with Sloan up.

A Maiden (at entry) Plate was won by H. R. H. the Prince of Wales's bay colt Muscovado. Sloan rode Perdicus, and finished third.

English Lawn Tennis Championship.

LONDON, June 27.—In the championship lawn tennis games at Wimbleton to-day, the brothers Doherty, holders of the championship, beat Clarence Hobart and Nisbet, three to love. Mrs. Hillyard beat Miss Cooper, holder of the ladies' championship.

Yale-Harvard Boat Race

Chase Mellen, the well-known oarsman and coach of the Columbia crew, will write for The Evening Post detailed criticisms upon the college crews at New London, giving their condition on the eve of the race, their form and strength as shown in their work, statistics of the crews, a comparison with eights of other years, former records, prospects for this year, with the probable winner of the race. The article will appear on Wednesday, June 28.

In addition to this, special despatches from experts at New London, giving all details concerning the movements of the crews and their condition on the eve of the race, will appear in

The Evening Post

Wednesday, June 28.

ON THE BASEBALL FIELD

New Yorks Win in Cleveland and Take Seventh Place.

THE TEAM MAKES A RECORD

Eight Straight Victories Away from Home Is the Season's Record—Bostons Lose a Game in Pittsburg.

How the Clubs Stand.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Brooklyn	45	15	.750
Boston	38	21	.641
Philadelphia	35	22	.614
Chicago	36	24	.600
St. Louis	35	26	.574
Baltimore	32	25	.561
New York	30	31	.492
Cincinnati	28	29	.483
Pittsburg	25	32	.439
Louisville	21	38	.356
Washington	18	43	.295
Cleveland	10	47	.175

Results of League Games Yesterday.

New York, 6; Cleveland, 1.
Pittsburg, 4; Boston, 3.
St. Louis, 6; Philadelphia, 4.

Games To-day.

Brooklyn in Pittsburg.
Boston in Cleveland.
Washington in Cincinnati.
Philadelphia in Louisville.
Baltimore in St. Louis.

CLEVELAND, June 27.—The home team outbatted the New Yorks to-day, but its hits were badly scattered. The New Yorks, on the other hand, hit opportunely and ran bases well. Score:

CLEVELAND.	R	IB	PO	A	E	NEW YORK.	R	IB	PO	A	E
Dowd, cf....	0	2	1	0	0	V'n H'l'n, cf.	1	1	1	0	0
Harley, lf...	0	1	2	0	0	Tiernan, rf.	0	0	1	0	0
Quinn, 2b...	0	2	1	5	0	Doyle, 1b...	1	0	9	1	0
Sullivan, 3b.	0	1	1	3	0	Davis, ss...	2	2	5	3	1
McAl'ter, rf.	0	2	1	0	0	Gleason, 2b.	0	0	5	5	0
Tucker, 1b..	0	0	4	0	0	O'Brien, lf..	0	0	2	0	1
Sugden, 1b..	1	1	7	2	0	Wilson, 3b..	1	0	0	2	0
L'khead, ss.	0	0	2	2	1	Warner, c...	1	1	4	3	0
Sch'gost, c..	0	0	4	0	1	Carrick, p..	0	1	0	1	0
Schmidt, p..	0	2	1	1	0						
Total	1	11	24	13	2	Total	6	5	27	15	2

Cleveland ..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—1
New York ..... 0 0 4 0 0 1 0 1 0—6

Left on bases—Cleveland, 8; New York, 6. First base on balls—Off Schmidt, 5; off Carrick, 1. Two-base hit—McAllister. Sacrifice hits—Tucker, McAllister. Stolen bases—Van Haltren, Doyle, Davis, Wilson. Struck out—By Schmidt, 1; by Carrick, 2. Double plays—Lockhead and Sugden; Quinn, Sugden, and Schrecongost; Wilson, Gleason, and Doyle. Wild pitch—Carrick. Balk—Schmidt. Umpires—Messrs. Smith and Andrews.

Pittsburg, 4; Boston, 3.

PITTSBURG, June 27.—In the Pittsburgs' ninth inning, when two were out, Ely tied the score with a home run, and in the tenth Tannehill tallied on a throw-in of McCarthy's long fly to centre. Up to the seventh inning Pittsburg played splendidly, but let the Bostons pass them in that inning by making three errors and giving three hits. Score:

Pittsburg ..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 1 1—4
Boston ..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 2 0 0—3

Base hits—Pittsburg, 8; Boston, 11. Errors—Pittsburg, 4; Boston, 2. Batteries—Pittsburg, Tannehill and Schriver; Boston, Willis and Clark. Umpires—Messrs. O'Day and McGarr.

St. Louis, 6; Philadelphia, 4.

ST. LOUIS, June 27.—Clean, hard hitting won to-day's game for the St. Louis team. Platt was compelled to retire in the third inning, and Burkhardt took his place. The latter pitched in fine form. The second game was postponed on account of rain. Score:

St. Louis ..... 0 2 2 0 0 1 1 0 0—6
Philadelphia ..... 0 0 2 1 0 0 0 1 0—4

Base hits—St. Louis, 8; Philadelphia, 11. Errors—St. Louis, 4; Philadelphia, 2. Batteries—St. Louis, Jones and Criger; Philadelphia—Platt, Burkhardt, and McFarland. Umpires—Messrs. Gaffney and Manassau.

HARVARD BEAT YALE.

A Third Game Now Necessary to Decide the Baseball Championship.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., June 27.—The Harvard baseball nine this afternoon defeated the Yale nine on the eve of the Yale commencement. The game was won in the first inning, when Harvard scored three runs. After the first inning Yale played better ball than Harvard, though the team work of the visitors was decidedly better, and Yale was weak at bat. Yale failed to bunch its hits, and repeatedly, with the bases full, three runs were left unscored for want of a hit. Cook, Yale's pitcher, was put in at centre field, in the seventh inning, Wear being compelled to retire on account of a weak knee. Robertson, Yale's old pitcher, was in the box the whole game. He is to be criticised, jointly with Sullivan, for not being on the watch for bunts in the first inning, after Loughlin had shown how neatly it could be done.

Just previous to the game the graduates, who are back for their class reunions, especially the younger classes, paraded to the field and indulged in all sorts of capers, much to the amusement of the crowd. To-day's result makes necessary the third game in New York next Saturday to decide the championship.

YALE.	R	IB	PO	A	E	HARVARD.	R	IB	PO	A	E
De S'les, 2b.	0	3	2	4	1	Loughlin, cf.	1	1	3	0	0
Quinny, 3b..	0	0	2	5	1	Sears, lf....	2	1	2	0	0
Wear, cf....	0	1	1	1	0	Haugh'n, 1b.	1	1	11	0	0
Cook, cf....	1	1	0	0	0	Reid, c.....	0	0	9	1	0
Wallace, rf.	0	0	2	0	0	Galbr'th, ss.	0	0	0	2	1
Camp, ss....	1	2	0	2	1	Dibblee, rf..	0	1	0	0	0
Sullivan, c..	1	1	5	1	0	Clark, 3b....	0	0	1	1	0
Waddell, 1b.	0	0	13	0	0	Fincke, 2b...	0	0	3	4	0
Eddy, lf....	0	2	2	0	0	Fitz, p.....	0	0	0	1	0
Rob'tson, p.	0	0	0	1	2						
Total	3	9	27	14	5	Total	4	4	27	9	1

Yale ..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 1—3
Harvard ..... 3 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0—4

Stolen bases—De Saulles, Quinby, Wallace, Camp, (2.) Three-base hit—Eddy. Home run—Cook. Double play—De Saulles and Waddell. First base on balls—Off Fitz, 5. Hit by pitched ball—By Fitz, 2; by Robertson, 1. Struck out—By Fitz, 5; by Robertson, 4. Attendance, 6,000. Umpire—Mr. Hunt.

THE CHESS TOURNAMENT.

Pillsbury Has Now Second Place, Lasker Still Leading.

LONDON, June 27.—The twenty-first round of the international chess masters' tournament was begun at St. Stephen's Hall, Westminster, at noon to-day, when the pairing, adopted from the fifth round of the Berger system, was as follows:

Janowski vs. Maroczy; Schlechter vs. Steinitz; Bird vs. Lasker; Tinsley vs. Blackburne; Tschigorin vs. Mason; Lee vs. Pillsbury. Showalter and Cohn have byes.

When an adjournment was taken at 4:30 o'clock this afternoon, Janowski had beaten Maroczy, Schlechter and Steinitz adjourned their game much in favor of the former, Bird had been defeated by Lasker, Tinsley had lost to Blackburne, Tschigorin and Mason adjourned their game in an even position, and Lee had been beaten by Pillsbury.

In the evening Schlechter beat Steinitz and Tschigorin and Mason drew.

The scores up to date follow:

	Won.	Lost.		Won.	Lost.
Bird	5½	13½	Mason	8	11
Blackburn	12	8	Pillsbury	13½	6½
Cohn	9	9	Schlechter	12	6
Janowski	12½	6½	Showalter	9½	9½
Lasker	16½	5½	Steinitz	8½	11½
Lee	7	12	Tinsley	8	15
Maroczy	12	8	Tschigorin	11	9

Australians vs. Derbyshire.

LONDON, June 27.—In the cricket match begun at Derby yesterday between the Derbyshire eleven and the Australians the latter were all out to-day for their first innings for 583 runs. The home team yesterday was all out in its first innings for 123 runs. At the close of play to-day the Derbyshire players, in their second innings, had scored 20 runs for two wickets down.

Collins Scores 628 Not Out.

LONDON, June 27.—A. E. J. Collins, the fourteen-year-old Clifton College schoolboy whose remarkable batting has excited the interest of all cricket players here, carried his bat through the innings to-day for 628 runs. When his partner was caught out Collins had been at the bat seven hours. The total for his side was 833 runs.

Advance order is required if you wish to be sure of getting THE NEW YORK TIMES editions of Saturday, with Review of Books and Art, and Sunday, with Illustrated Magazine Supplement, Henry Norman's able letter from London, and other features.—Adv.

WOULD-BE GOLF CHAMPIONS

One Hundred and Twelve Entered for the Amateur Contest.

REPRESENT FORTY-FIVE CLUBS

Chicago Furnishes the Largest Number of Players—Eastern Contingent Strong.

One hundred and twelve golfers, representing forty-five clubs, comprised the amateur golf championship list given out yesterday by Secretary Robert B. Kerr of the United States Golf Association. Undoubtedly a full hundred will start next Monday morning on the Onwentsia Club links, near Chicago, for the amateur golf championship of the United States. This large entry list for a National tournament located in the West insures its success from the highest golfing standpoint, and a study of the names will show that practically all of the best golfers in the country will be among the competitors.

The present champion, Findlay Douglas, is the sole representative from his club, at Greenwich, Conn. St. Andrew's sends two, John Reid, Jr., the intercollegiate champion, and Arden M. Robbins. Herbert M. Harriman enters from Meadow Brook, and the Eastern contingent is swelled by such strong men as Walter J. Travis, James A. Tyng, H. P. Toler, Howard A. Colby, James F. Curtis of Boston, and the former intercollegiate champion, Quincy A. Shaw, also of Boston, and T. Courtney Jenkins, who beat Douglas at Baltimore.

Chicago, as was expected, furnishes the largest number, thirty-four players from five clubs. Onwentsia heads the list with sixteen members, the Chicago Club enters five, and Glen View seven. The Allegheny Country Club of Pittsburg sends a strong delegation of eight, and seven would-be champions go from Cleveland. The Overland Park Club of Denver, Col., is the most Western club represented, while the most Southern club is the Swannanoa Country Club of Asheville, N. C. The full list of competitors, by clubs, follows:

Fairfield County Country Club, Greenwich, Conn.—Findlay S. Douglas.
Oakland Golf Club, Long Island—Walter J. Travis.
St. Andrew's—John Reid, Jr., and Arden M. Robbins.
Onwentsia Golf Club, Lake Forest, Ill.—D. R. Forgan, Walter B. Smith, Harold C. Smith, William Waller, Siasom Thompson, J. D. Hubbard, R. G. Watson, Jr., Thomas Taylor, Jr., E. G. Green, George F. Fiske, Ralph Poole, Abram Poole, Walter E. Egan, George A. McKintock, W. F. Pillsbury, and Walter R. Kirk.
Glen View Club, Chicago—W. Irving Osborne, William Holabird, Jr., Phelps B. Hoyt, James M. Kirk, Frank D. Frazier, John M. Sellers, and Fred C. Miller.
Chicago Golf Club—Charles B. Macdonald, Edward I. Frost, Theodore Sheldon, H. H. Sheasom, and Fred R. Hamilin.
Riverside Golf Club, Chicago—E. R. Driver and H. K. Allen.
Mount Pleasant Field Club, Sing Sing—David H. McAlpin and Daubeney Brandreth.
Essex County Country Club, Orange—Howard A. Colby.
Dyker Meadow Golf Club, Brooklyn—Alfred L. Norris and Edward F. McGlachlin.
Swannanoa Country Club—Asheville, N. C.—Joseph J. McCloskey and H. H. Cuming.
Wollaston Golf Club, Massachusetts—Charles B. Cory.
Baltimore Country Club—T. Courtney Jenkins and W. D. Young.
Sinnissippi Golf Club, Wisconsin—Albert Shaller.
Princeton Golf Club—John Stuart.
Cincinnati Country Club—Nicholas Longworth, S. D. Bowers, and Allan Reid.
Huntington Valley Country Club, Pennsylvania—William Poultney Smith and Albert H. Smith.
Knollwood Country Club, White Plains—H. E. Havemeyer.
Ardsley Club—H. M. Billings and Roderick Terry, Jr.
Exmoor Country Club, Illinois—K. L. Ames, T. Theodore Watson, John Warren Watson, and W. A. Alexander.
Merion Cricket Club, Philadelphia—William McCawley.
St. Louis Country Club—Stuart Stickney, Walter McKittrick, Howard Elting.
Alleghany Country Club, Pittsburg, Penn.—John Moorhead, Jr., W. J. Patton, O. D. Thompson, W. C. Carnegie, B. S. Horne, H. R. Rea, W. R. Proctor, W. N. Murray.
Lakewood Golf Club—Jasper Lynch.
Philadelphia Cricket Club—Charles P. Linemaker.
Myopia Hunt Club, Massachusetts—Quincy A. Shaw.
Shinnecock Hills Golf Club—Dr. H. Holbrook Curtis.
Country Club of Westchester—Alexander Morten.
Milwaukee Country Club—Oliver Clyde Fuller, George H. Russell, Lloyd T. Boyd.
Cleveland Golf Club—T. Sterling Beckwith, Sheldon Cary, Roy A. Rainey, Herbert McBride, Perry W. Hawly, Roy F. York, John D. Maclennan.
Tuxedo Golf Club—Granville Kane.
Oakley Country Club, Cambridge, Mass.—Ralph Cracknell, Gardiner G. Hubbard, J. G. Thorp.
Staten Island Cricket Club—Dr. Burdette O'Connor.
Morris County Golf Club, Morristown, N. J.—James A. Tyng, J. Insley Blair, Jr., Wyant D. Vanderpool.
Seabright Golf Club—J. Prentice Kellogg.
New Haven Golf Club—F. C. Havemeyer.
Baltusrol Golf Club—Henry P. Toler.
Washington Park Club, Chicago—D. Mark Cummings, Morris C. Cummings.
Meadow Brook Club—L. Herbert M. Harriman.
Chevy Chase Club, Washington, D. C.—George C. Lafferty, F. L. Denny, Clarence Moore.
Rock Island Arsenal, Illinois—Charles A. Barnard, George W. Burr, John D. Cady.
Country Club of Buffalo—P. K. Tyng.
Country Club of Detroit—Truman H. Newberry, J. S. Sweeney, Benjamin S. Warren.
Essex Country Club, Manchester, Mass.—James F. Curtis.
Overland Park Club, Denver, Col.—Walter Fairbanks, Richard Sykes.

Poisoner at Work in Flushing.

One section of Flushing is considerably stirred up over the persistent poisoning of fowls and animals by some one. During the last few days a number of fancy chickens and pigeons belonging to Wesley Rierson and a cow belonging to Henry Mohl have died. A number of chickens belonging to others and several cats and dogs have also died. The residents of the neighborhood claim the poisoner is a woman, and last night a notice was posted announcing that the guilty party was known, and unless she left town she would be lynched by "twice thirteen white caps." The police are making an investigation. Those who have lost animals refuse to say whom they suspect.

SPORTING GOODS.

Spalding's
Men's Athletic
Outfitting Department

Going away Saturday? We can help you to start right. We have everything you need or want at low prices.

Navy Serge Coats	$3.00
Navy Serge Knee Pants	2.50
Duck Trousers	1.00
Crash Caps	.50
Bathing Suits	2.50
Cycling Shoes	1.50
Crash Outing Shoes	1.00

Special Cycling and Vacation Suits, well made neat, good wearing colors, golf cuffs on breeches, per suit $3.00

A. G. Spalding & Bros. | Spalding-Bidwell Co.
126-130 Nassau St. | 29, 31, 33 W. 42d St.

TENTS, CANNONS, GUNS, WAR RELICS; catalogue. BANNERMAN, 579 Broadway.

The Attractions of Our Stores Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's
R. H. Macy and Co.

Both Sides of 14th St. (Running from 13th to 15th St.), Sixth Ave.

If You Can't Come, Write!

We make an attractive bid for the continuous patronage of all who go out of the city to spend the Summer months. Utilize the mails to shop with us. We will fill your orders promptly and prepay freight charges to all shipping points within a radius of a hundred miles on paid purchases of five dollars and over.

Furniture—IN ANNEX.

Half the immense Annex is devoted to our Furniture business. Trade multiplies. No warm-weather calm; no June inertia. Always active, aggressive and right. Furniture for town houses and country homes. The latter has the precedence just now. What you particularly want may be missing from the list, but you'll be sure to find it among our displays when you come.

Bamboo Tabourets, top covered with grass-cloth, 59c.

Bamboo Tea Tables, 24x24 inch top and lower tray, covered with grass-cloth, $2.34.

Bedroom Tables, made of oak, three sizes, 59c., 79c., $1.14.

Parlor Tables, made of quartered oak, 24x24 inch top, turned legs, metal claw feet and glass ball, $1.99.

Porch Furniture, including rockers, arm-chairs and side-chairs, covered with reed, cane or splint, 59c. to $4.56.

Reed Furniture, for indoor cottage use, including rockers, arm-chairs, corner-chairs, reception-chairs and window-seats, $2.49 to $12.99.

Mattresses and Pillows.

No guess-work, uncertainty or rubbish about our Mattresses. They are made in our own factory. We guarantee them. Can do so conscientiously and intelligently, because we know all about them. Our method is responsible for prices like these—the lowest.

Mattresses, fibre cotton top, covered with A. C. A. tick, cool and comfortable, single size, $2.67.

Mattresses, made of short hair, weighs fully twenty-five pounds, covered with A. C. A. tick, single size, $3.99.

Mattresses, made of pure South American hair, weighs forty pounds, full size, covered with A. C. A. tick, made in one or two parts, $16.52.

Heavy woven-wire Springs, for wood or iron beds, all sizes, $1.74.

Pillows, filled with pure feathers, covered with fancy or A. C. A. tick:

Size 17x25 in., weight 2 lbs., at 56c.
Size 18x26 in., weight 2½ lbs., at 71c.
Size 20x28 in., weight 3½ lbs., at 99c.
Size 26x26 in., weight 4¼ lbs., at $1.16.

Carpets—IN ANNEX.

We're offering values in Carpets that are extraordinary. The process of readjusting the stock is responsible for special reductions. The Carpets are worthy in every way, but we want to be rid of 'em. Present prices indicate how earnest and sincere we are in the matter.

Tapestry Carpets, all-wool face, products of the best manufacturers, worth 60c.; our price, 44c.

Axminster Carpets, mottled effects, suitable for dining-room and hall; our price, 63c.

Tapestry Brussels Carpets, short lengths and stair patterns, best quality, worth 75c. and 80c; our price, 54c.

Floor Oil Cloth.

Best quality—A1 Oil Cloth, usually sold at 55c. and 60c.; our price, 39c. The regular 35c. grade at 23c.

Linoleums, pure goods—two yards wide, others ask 55c. per square yard; our price 39c.

Upholstery Goods.

A little group of economies. Come to-day and buy whatever you need of them. Summer things; strictly Summer prices.

India Stools, enameled in white, for

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	81
Corn, No. 2 mixed	40½
Oats, No. 2 mixed	30¾
Flour, Minnesota patents	$4.05
Cotton, middling	6 1-16
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	6
Sugar, granulated	5½
Molasses, O. K. prime	34
Beef, family	10.00
Beef, flams	23.50
Tallow, prime	4¾
Pork, mess	8.75
Hogs, dressed, 100-lb	5½
Lard, prime	5.27½
Butter, Western creamery	18½
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	19.25

CHICAGO, June 27.—Flour easy; No. 3 Spring wheat, 69@72c; No. 2 red, 72½c; No. 2 corn, 34¾c; No. 2 yellow corn, 34¾@35½c; No. 2 oats, 26¼@26¾c; No. 2 white, 29½c; No. 3 white, 27@29c; No. 2 rye, 51c; No. 2 barley, 38@40c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.02; Northwestern, $1.06; prime timothy seed, $2.40; mess pork, per barrel, $7.40@$8.20; lard, per 100-lb, $4.95@$5.06; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $4.55@$4.85; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) $5@$5.25; short clear sides, (boxed,) $5@$5.10; whiskey, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.26; sugars, cutloaf unchanged; clover, contract grade, $6.65.

COTTON.—The volume of speculation in cotton futures was very fair. While private crop accounts had a bearish average, the cables were better than looked for, and covering became a feature, supplemented by some good buying for European and Wall Street accounts, with a preference on the part of the foreigners for the new crop positions. The firm call developed a steady feeling, with prices 1 point lower to 1 point higher. Immediately the market began to strengthen, and the bears became suspicious or fearful as to the extent of the short interest, known to be heavy, having steadily accumulated on the recent protracted decline. After an advance of 4@8 points, however, there was a let-up in the buying, and prices began to sag a little, but throughout the session the market reflected the apprehension that the future list had been oversold, especially in view of the fact that a brace of holidays is at hand in this country, with the markets to remain wide open abroad and the possibility of a change in the crop outlook, also sufficient if not enough to add to the uneasiness of all classes of traders. Nevertheless the volume of business for the day was very fair. The fact that the banking element and foreigners had figured as buyers encouraged the bull contingent to take a hopeful view of the general situation, in which the steadier ruling of the spot market in Liverpool was a prominent feature, giving support to reiterated forecasts of activity in spot cotton in the English market. The weekly crop report from Washington was bullishly construed. The market was finally quiet and steady at 2@8 points net higher.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
June	5.48	5.48		5.54@5.56
July	5.48	5.56	5.47	5.55@5.56
August	5.53	5.61	5.53	5.60@5.61
September	5.57	5.61	5.57	5.60@5.61
October	5.65	5.68	5.65	5.64@5.65
November	5.68	5.68	5.68	5.68@5.69
December	5.20	5.73	5.70	5.72@5.73
January	5.75	5.78	5.74	5.77@5.78
February	5.80	5.80	5.78	5.80@5.81
March	5.84	5.84	5.81	5.82@5.83
April				5.86@5.87
May	5.88	5.91	5.87	5.90@5.91

Spot cotton in the local market closed quiet, with prices 1-16c higher, on the basis of 6 1-16c for middling upland and 6 5-16c for middling Gulf, as compared with 6⅜c and 6¾c, respectively, last year. Total sales of 1,694 bales included 1,362 bales for export, 132 for consumption, and 200 on contracts.

LIVERPOOL, June 27.—Spot cotton steadier; sales, 10,009 bales; speculation and export, 1,000 bales; American, 10,000 bales; receipts, 13,000 bales; American, 12,000 bales; middling upland, 3 6-16d. Futures opened steady and unchanged; closed quiet, net ½@64d lower to 1-64d higher. December-January, 3.13s; January-February, 3.13s; February-March, 3.13½d; March-April, 3.14b; April-May, 3.15s; June, 3.16½b; June-July, 3.16b; July-August, 3.16s; August-September, 3.15½b; September-October, 3.14½b; October-November, 3.13½b; November-December, 3.13s. Manchester—Yarns, quiet; cloths, not much doing.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
July	78⅞	79⅜	78¾	79⅜
September	78 9-16	79 7-16	78½	79¼
December	80	81	79⅝	80⅞
Corn—				
July	39⅝	39⅞	39⅜	39⅞
September	39 11-16	39 11-16	39½	39⅝

CHICAGO PRICES.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
July	71⅞	72½	71½	72½
September	73⅝	74½	73⅜	74⅜
December	75	76	74¾	75⅞
Corn—				
July	33 15-16	34⅜	33 15-16	34⅛
September	34¼	34⅝	34¼	34½
December	33⅜	33 15-16	33⅜	33⅝
Oats—				
July	24⅝	25	24⅝	24⅞
September	21½	21 13-16	21½	21½

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—The disappearance of liquidation gave the bulls the opportunity they have so long waited for, and the market yesterday was supported with a vigor that allowed no interference and sent prices in the last hour to a point ⅝@¾c above the previous day, and about a cent over the low point of the session. The news also favored friends of the staple more than it has in some time, and, in consequence, bears showed an increasing desire to cover. Except for a brief time at the opening, when prices experienced a sharp break under disappointing cables, there was very little wheat for sale during the day. Some houses sold a little before midday, but it was quickly absorbed, and as the news became stronger demand followed readily, and the movement toward a higher level was in full blast shortly after 9 o'clock. Exporters again stepped in and, although disturbed somewhat by the advancing tendency, bought between 30 and 50 loads at all points. Besides this, the Northwest reported a good milling demand and a strong undertone. July wheat locally was relatively higher than other deliveries, owing to the presence of a large and timid short interest and the export inquiry. At one time it sold ½c higher than September, after closing Monday on about an even basis. A fear here in the afternoon was a report that Northwest receipts were likely to fall off in the near future, possibly diminishing to 500 cars a day. It has been generally understood all along that the Spring wheat movement might be expected to remain at large figures for some time to come. Yesterday's arrivals were up to the standard, aggregating 730 cars, against 65 cars last year. Among the foreign markets bulls found but little comfort. Their strong grasp on foreign intelligence was confined to private advices confirming damage to Russian wheat, but these were sufficiently important to offset whatever of disappointment they felt over the foreign market news. Quotations of cash wheat, free on board, afloat, basis, were as follows: No. 2 red, 81c; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 81¾c; No. 2 Northern, Duluth, 78c; No. 1 hard, Duluth, 85¼c, to arrive; No. 1 Northern, Manitoba, 78¼c, end of June; No. 2 Milwaukee, Spring, 77¼c; No. 2 red, 78¾c, elevator.

DULUTH, Minn., June 27.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, cash, 75¾c; July, 75¾c; No. 1 Northern, cash, 73¼c; July, 73¾c; September, 73¾c; No. 2 Northern, 68¾c; No. 3 Spring, 66¼c.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., June 27.—Wheat, in store, No. 1 Northern, June, 70¾c; July, 70¼c; September, 71¾c; on track: No. 1 hard, 71¾c; No. 1 Northern, 70¾c; No. 2 Northern, 69c.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., June 27.—Wheat—No. 1 Northern, 74@74½c; No. 2 Northern, 72½c.

CORN—No. 2 corn closed at 39¾c, elevator; 39½c, delivered, and 40½c, free on board, afloat.

OATS—No. 2 oats quoted 30¼@31c; No. 3 oats, 30c; No. 2 white, 32½c; No. 3 white, 32c; track, mixed, 30@32c; track, white, 33@38c; No. 2 white, clips, 33c.

RYE—No. 2 Western, 65½c, and No. 1 Western, 65¾c, both free on board, afloat; State rye, 61c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York, car lots.

BARLEY—Feeding, 41@42c, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo; malting, 47@51c, delivered.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Spring patents, $3.95@$4.10; Winter straights, $3.50@$3.60; Winter patents, $3.90@$4.10; Spring clears, $3.10@$3.25; extra No. 1 Winter, $2.90@$3; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.60@$2.70; no grade, $1.85@$2.25, to arrive. Rye flour—Good to fair, $3.10@$3.25; choice to fancy, $3.30@$3.50. Cornmeal—Kiln-dried, $2.10@$2.25, as to brand. Bagmeal—Fine white, 90c; fine yellow, 95c; coarse, 80@82c. Feed—Spring bran, bulk, $15@$15.50; sacks, to arrive, 200-lb, $15.25@$15.75. Jobbing lake and rail: sacks, spot, $15.50; coarse Winter bran, $16.25@$17, latter white; fine, $15; middlings, $16@$18; city feed, $15.50@$16; hominy chop, $14.50, bulk, and $15.50, sacks; oil meal, $23.50@$24.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., June 27.—Flour—First patents, $3.80@$3.90; second patents, $3.60@$3.70; first clear, $2.70@$2.80. Bran, in bulk, $10.50@$10.75.

PROVISIONS.—PORK—Mess, $8.75@$9; family, $10.50@$10.75; short clear, $10@$11.75. BEEF—Mess, $9; family, $9.50@$10.50; packet, $9.50@$10; extra India mess, $14@$15.50. BEEF HAMS, $23@$24. DRESSED HOGS—Bacon, 5⅝@6¼c; 180-lb, 5⅝@5¾c; 160-lb, 5½@5⅝c; pigs, 5¾@5⅞c. CUTMEATS—Pickled bellies, smoking, 5⅝@8c; 10-lb, 5¼c; 12-lb, 5@5⅛c; 14-lb, 4⅞@5c; pickled shoulders, 4½c; pickled hams, 9¼@9½c; Western greens, 9¼c; Western B. P., 9½@9¾c; city greens, 9½c. TALLOW—City, 4⅝c; country, 4½c. LARD, $5.27½; city lard, $4.80; refined lard, South America, $5.90; Continent, $5.41; Brazil, kegs, $7; compound, city, 4⅝c; Western, 4⅝c. STEARINE—Oleo, 5¾c; city lard stearine, 6@6¼c.

LIVERPOOL, June 27.—Butter—United States finest, nominal; good, 62s. Beef—Extra India mess, 60s; prime mess, 55s. Pork—Prime mess, fine Western, 45s. Lard—American, refined, in pails, 26s 9d; prime Western, in tierces, 29s. Bacon—Long clear middles, light, 30 to 35 lb, 29s; long clear middles, heavy, 35 to 40 lb, 29s. Cheese—American, finest, white, 42s; colored, 42s. Tallow—Prime city, 23s.

WOOL.—BOSTON, June 27.—The wool market shows increased strength in this week, and general prices have been advanced. Territory wools, fine, medium, and fancy, are now quoted at 45@48c, while for Australian good lots 50c is quoted. Fleece wools are feeling the effect of the strength of the market, and although sales yet rule moderate, the prices have advanced a little. Australian wools hold firm, and buyers are forced to pay higher prices. The following are the quotations for leading descriptions: Ohio and Pennsylvania fleeces—X and above, 25@28c; XX and XX and above, 27@28c; delaine, 30@31c; No. 1 combing, 30c; No. 2 combing, 29c. Michican, Wisconsin, &c.—X, Michigan, 21@22c; No. 1 Michigan combing, 28c; No. 2 combing, 28c; X New York, New Hampshire, and Vermont, 20@21c; No. 1 New York, New Hampshire, and Vermont, 28c; delaine, Michigan, 26@27c. Unwashed medium, &c.—Kentucky and Indiana, ¼-blood, combing, 22@22½c; ⅜-blood, 22@23c; Missouri, ¼-blood, combing, 21c; ⅜-blood, 21@21½c; braid, combing, 18@19c; lake and Georgia, 19@20c. Territory wools—Montana and Dakota, fine medium and fine, 14@17c; scoured, 46@48c; staple, 50c; Utah and Wyoming, fine medium and fine, 14@16½c; scoured, 45@47c; staple, 50c; Idaho, fine medium and fine, 13@16c; scoured, 45@47c. Australian, scoured basis—Combing, superfine, 70@75c; good, 73@75c; average, 70@72c.

COFFEE.—The market for Brazilian coffee futures opened steady at unchanged prices, and scarcely varied more than 5 points throughout the session. The total of the session's transactions reached only 8,000 bags, and of this business, 2,000 bags changed hands on the opening call. The market influences were a stew-off, and left the situation destitute of material for speculative operations. European cables gave no encouragement, while Rio reported a decline, and receipts at Rio and Santos showed an increasing tendency, and the outward movement of supplies from American warehouses, together with the demand for spot coffee in the open market, failed to represent the distribution that should be in progress if the American visible supply is to be kept from increasing. The American visible supply is already 1,166,708 bags. Yesterday's market closed steady, net unchanged to 5 points lower. Spot Brazilian coffee was quiet and nominally unchanged; No. 7 Rio, invoice lots, 6c, and jobbing parcels, 6¼c.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
June				4.55@4.60
July	4.60	4.60	4.60	4.55@4.60
August	4.70	4.70	4.70	4.65@4.70
September	4.80	4.85	4.80	4.80@4.85
October				4.85@4.90
November				4.90@4.95
December				5.25@5.30
January				5.30@5.35
February				5.35@5.40
March	5.40	5.45	5.35	5.40@5.45
April				5.45@5.50
May	5.50	5.55	5.50	5.50@5.55

FOREIGN MARKETS.—Santos—Good average Santos, 6⅝00; stock, 816,000 bags. Hamburg—Coffee market not changed to ¼ pfg higher; sales, 2,000 bags. Havre—Coffee market closed net unchanged to ¼f higher; total sales, 4,000 bags; January, 35.00; February, 35.25; March, 35.50; April, 35.75; May, 36.00; June, 33.50; July, 33.75; August, 34.00; September, 34.25; October, 34.50; November, 34.75; December, 35.00. Rio—No. 7 Rio, 7⅜150; exchange, 8 1-32d; cleared for the United States, 4,000 bags; stock, 230,000 bags.

SUGAR.—Centrifugal, 4 9-16c; muscovado, 4 1-16c; molasses sugar, 4c.

OILS.—Petroleum, barrels, $7.20, and in bulk, $4.70; Philadelphia, barrels, $7.15, and in bulk, $4.65; refined, cases, $8.20; crude naphtha, cargoes, $10; deodorized, $10.50. Cottonseed Oil—Prime crude, 21@21¼c; prime crude, free on board mills, 17@18c; prime Summer yellow, 26@26½c; off Summer yellow, 25½c; butter grades, 29@32c; prime white, 29@30c; prime Winter yellow, 30@32c; linseed, American, raw, 39@40c; American, boiled, 41@42c; Calcutta, raw, 54c; lard oil, 42@43c.

METALS.—Iron—Northern, No. 1 foundry, $19.25; Southern, No. 2 soft, $17.75; steel rails, $28; pig iron warrants, $15.50; lake copper, ingot, $18.25; tin, $26.05; exchange, lead, $4.47½; brokers' lead, $4.25; spelter, $6.25.

NAVAL STORES.—Tar, regulars, $2; tar oil, barrels, $3.50@$3.60; spirits of turpentine, 38¼@39c. Resin—Common to good strained, $1.30@$1.32½; E, $1.45; F, $1.50; G, $1.55; H, $1.65; I, $1.70; K, $1.85; M, $2.10; N, $2.35; W G, $2.50; W W, $2.75.

WILMINGTON, N. C., June 27.—Spirits of turpentine—Prices unchanged. Resin, 90@95c. Crude turpentine, $1.35, $2.10, and $2.20. Tar, $1.30.

SAVANNAH, Ga., June 27.—Spirits of turpentine, 38½c. Resin firm, unchanged.

CHARLESTON, S. C., June 27.—Turpentine, 35½c. Resin firm, unchanged.

LIVE STOCK.—BEEVES—Receipts, 1,251 head; none for sale. CALVES—Fair veals, $6.75; no grass here; buttermilks, $4.75; city-dressed veals, 9@11½c per lb. SHEEP AND LAMBS—Common to choice sheep, $3.50@$5.25; lambs, $6.20@$7.50. HOGS—$4.25@$4.35.

FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendar for Wednesday, June 28.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. in Room 68 Post Office Building. Bankruptcy Proceedings.

638—Petition of Christ Tirre
323—Petition of J. P. Armbrust & Co., for Discharge.
896—Michael Ryan.
921—Samuel Rosenthal.
904—Julius and Rothschild.
883—Wilensky & Fischer
911—Simon Goldsmith.
913—Carl W. Scheider.
925—Peter F. Boyer.
852—Leopold Leimdorfer.
759—Robert W. Goldman
935—Morris Frank.
919—Max Gartman.
920—Hyman Levy.
845—Edgar L. Rosenwater.
945—Charles G. Judson.
830—Louis Wolf.
950—Jacob H. Eppenheimer.
887—Louis Hirsch.
775—Ornstein & Co.
964—Loewensohn & Byk.
915—Benjamin F. Long.
871—Hiltel Kremer.
905—Waldemar Eckelmann.
878—George Blumenthal.
882—John Soltan.
959—Emil Alter.
928—Abraham Richman.
931—Arthur Rehan.
412—Claud E. Harrell.
956—Shudanski & Masch
932—Albert Back.

For Discharge Under Objection.

551—Morris Moses.
584—Rosenberg & Barnett.
651—Mosso & Del Carlo.
737—Henry T. Bouger.

Adjourned Cases.

574—Lazarus Freund.
819—William Guggolz.
658—Joseph L. Welpin.
725—John H. Haverley.
780—J. W. & G. W. Garrison

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from City Court and Municipal Courts.—Freedman, P. J.; MacLean and Leventritt, JJ.—Will meet to-day to hand down decisions.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Clark vs. Lyon.
2—Spieler vs. Spieler.
3—Robinson vs. Robinson.
4—City of N. Y. vs. Johnson.
5—Cullman vs. Skelly.
6—People, &c., vs. Mutual Benefit & Life Assn. of America.
7—Boyd vs. Behimer.
8—Pugsley vs. Pugsley.
9—Browning vs. Chadwick.
10—In re Arkell Pub. Co.
11—Franklin Savings Bk. vs. Hilenbuerg.
12—In re Hull.
13—In re Crosby.
14—Wightman vs. Tatum.
15—Costello vs. Costello.
16—Hudson vs. Bennett.
17—Wilenchik vs. Bernstein.
18—Anderson vs. Anderson.
19—Logan vs. Alexander
20—Schmidt vs. Wegener
21—In re Garczynski.
22—Dept. of Buildings vs. Randolph.
23—Von Au vs. Palladino.
24—In re Bilber.
25—Am. Indemnity & Assur. Co. vs. Haight
26—Barnum vs. Barnum.
27—In re E. 178th St.
28—Bliss vs. Winters.
29—Schaffer vs. Graeff.
30—Friedman vs. Neuberger.
31—Neumann vs. Smith.
32—Toplitz vs. Lyon.
33—In re Shealan.
34—In re Thompson.
35—In re 172d St.
36—Drachman vs. Goetze
37—Fromerfeld vs. Hinpen.
38—Smith vs. Moore.
39—Mills vs. Kiernan.
40—Emigrant Ind. Sav. Bank vs. Lange.
41—Wright vs. Hammerstein.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Beekman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Nash, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Divorces.

3625—Laurino vs. Laurino.
3626—Schmidt vs. Schmidt.
2519—Robinton vs. Robinton.
3627—Taylor vs. Taylor.
3628—Oppenheimer vs. Oppenheimer.
3629—Robinson vs. Robinson.
3630—Segalowitz vs. Segalowitz.
3632—Root vs. Root.
3633—Willner vs. Willner
3634—Brooks vs. Brooks.
3635—Miller vs. Miller.
3636—Lothian vs. Lothian.
3637—Fenner vs. Fenner.
3638—Goldbaum vs. Goldbaum.
3642—Mozzani vs. Mozzani.
3644—Ohm vs. Ohm.
3650—Inslee vs. Inslee.
3578—Maynard vs. Maynard.
3597—Simpson vs. Simpson.
3603—McGrath vs. McGrath.
3604—Reichert vs. Reichert.
3606—Lake vs. Lake.
3607—Schmidt vs. Schmidt.
3610—Bollhagen vs. Bollhagen.
3614—Celnick vs. Celnick.
3615—Adler vs. Adler.
3618—Winderman vs. Winderman.
3619—Hall vs. Hall.
3620—Rappaport vs. Rappaport.
3622—McClurg vs. McClurg.
3565—Brown vs. Brown.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Part IV, room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be assigned to the several parts of Special Term for trial. Law and fact.

3359—Anargyros vs. Anargyros Cigarette Co.
3409—Underhill vs. Kierns.
2253—Berliner vs. Piqua Club.
3363—Met. Trust Co. vs. Gillespie.
1419—Krekeler vs. Aulbach.
3472—Phelps vs. Barth.
3504—Watt vs. Porter.
3505—Same vs. same.
3506—Same vs. same.
3561—Rosenberg vs. Friedenburg.
3317—Wetmore vs. Timpson.
3514—Boss vs. Jenda.
3525—Lowe vs. Lowe.
3554—Duer vs. Fox.
881—Hirschfield vs. Bopp.
3315—Aul vs. Bowery Savings Bank.
2857—Bookman vs. Brush Elec. Ill. Co.
3465—Carmody vs. Carmody.

No other causes will be added to this day calendar during the remainder of the term.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 3568.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Bookstaver, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Russell, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts VII. and VIII. Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—(Criminal Term)—Werner, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys McIntyre and Hennessy for the People.

1—Frank Nulty.
2—Joseph Hagan, Joseph Friedner, Benjamin Friedner.
3—Walter D. Valentine, William Fender.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—McAdam, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Causes will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Part XII. for trial. Preferred causes. Case on.

9552—Bennett vs. Mitchell.
10153—Knappman Whiting Co. vs. Reed.
9952—Berger vs. Berger.
9497—Halpert vs. Halpert.
1408½—Baird vs. Mayor, &c.
1499¼—Same vs. same.
1500¾—Same vs. same.
8804—Robinson vs. Sherry Cottage Co.
5853½—McWilliams vs. White.
9777—Circus vs. Ind. Order Ahawa Israel.
6775—Produce Exchange Trust Co. vs. Quintard.
7172—Kokeritz vs. Nostrand.
9755—Eakin vs. Knabe.
8025—Sterns vs. Leng.
7433—Dubrow vs. Reed.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Trial Term, Part III., at 10:15 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts III. and IV., for trial.

4947—Fowler vs. Stobo.
4948—Same vs. same.
3722—Schoenberger vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
3751—Stevens vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
4885—Simon vs. Baehr.
1732—Murphy vs. Bloomingdale.
1733—Leuche vs. Bloomingdale.
4630—Morgan vs. Enright.
5030—Leslie vs. Smith.
3754—Sherman vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
3759—Tracy vs. same.
4496—Wolfrath vs. Wolfrath.
4672—Townsley vs. Bankers' Life Ins. Co.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Newburger, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Osborne, Cowan, and Sullivan for the People.

1—Isidor Bostick.
2—Edward D. Burgess.
3—Gere Matino.
4—Jonas Polak.
5—Henry Stoicer.
6—Harry C. Argos.
7—Joseph De Syrne.
8—John Walker.
Julius Hirch,
William Coogan.
9—Max Drevermann, alias Frederick F. Drevermann.
10—Clark S. Brown.
11—Samuel Light.
12—William T. Stewart.
13—Frederick Hilber.
14—Joseph Marriond.
15—John Elliott.
16—May Stanley.
17—Henry Tormis.
18—Osias Kreimer.
19—Jacob Lemmel.

Pleadings.

1—Ernest Ottway.
2—Frank Brown.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—McMahon, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Blake, McCann, and Gray for the People.

1—Jacob Kohler.
2—August Kless.
3—William Thomas.
4—William Stewart.
5—William Moore.
6—Henry Moore, otherwise called Henry J. Moore.
7—William West, John Magee.
8—Charles Eisend.
9—Ignatus Rini.
10—Oscae Johnson.
11—John Kelly.
12—Max Reinlein.
13—Joseph Bailey, William Keegan.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part IV.—Blanchard, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys McClelland and Honey for the People.

1—James Cashin.
2—Fannie Meinhardt.
3—Minnie Simons.
4—Henry J. Williams.
5—Bartholomew C. O'Shea.
6—Henry Fincke.
7—Frederick H. Dahm.
8—James J. Harnett.
9—John Hoban.
10—Kevmel Jehle.
11—Frederick K. M. Knoor.
12—Nicola Martina.
13—Bernard Hanley.
14—Arthur McArdle.
15—Frederick Brandt.
16—Minnie Simons.
17—Charles Wise.
18—Patrick McCave.
19—Bersey Peters.
20—Vincenzo Mareighano.
21—George Brandenberger.
22—Giovanni Kingareschi.
23—Max Strum.
24—Thomas Martin.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT.—Giegerich, J.—Easton vs. Root and others—Elbert Crandall. Person vs. Goldfarb—David R. Daly.

SUPREME COURT.—Gildersleeve, J.—Solomon vs. Ettinger—Edward H. Moeran. Matter of St. Nicholas Bank—Hamilton Odell, Huntley vs. Bolz—Daniel P. Ingraham. Fox vs. Fox—Joseph Koch.

SUPREME COURT.—Beekman, J.—Millet vs. Ranhofer—William H. Willis. Grundler vs. Gerlich—Edward C. Parish. Matter of Barrington Apartment Association—John E. Ward.

SUPREME COURT.—Beach, J.—Valentine vs. Valentine—John S. Smith.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT.—Giegerich, J.—Charles P. Easton vs. Flora I. Root and others—Harry C. Hart.

SUPREME COURT.—Beekman, J.—Herbert C. Faught vs. James J. Daniel—Charles E. Durross. Annie Selzer vs. Simon Selzer—William M. Lawrence.

SUPREME COURT.—Gildersleeve, J.—John C. Robinson vs. John Brennan and others—James J. Nealis.

Brooklyn Court Calendars.

COURT NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Second Judicial Department.—The Committee on Character for the year 1899 will meet in the courtroom of the Appellate Division, Kings County Court House, Friday, June 30, 1899, at 10 A. M.

All applicants for admission to practice as attorneys and counselors must attend in person before the committee and present a certificate of one or more members of the bar, duly acknowledged, known to the committee, which certificate must state that the applicant is, to the knowledge of the member certifying, of good moral character, and must set forth in detail the facts upon which such knowledge is based.

Dated Kings County, N. Y., June 24, 1899.

WILLIAM S. COGSWELL,
JAMES C. CHURCH,
HERBERT T. KETCHAM,
Committee.

NOTICE.

APPELLATE DIVISION, SECOND JUDICIAL Department.—In addition to the usual morning sessions this court will sit on the afternoons of Wednesday, the 28th, and Friday, the 30th, from 3 until 5 o'clock. JOHN B. BYRNE, Clerk. June 22, 1899.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Second Judicial Department.—Goodrich, P. J.; Cullen, Bartlett, Hatch, Woodward, JJ. Enumerated day calendar.

261—Williams vs. Lewis.
260—Quimby vs. Clark.
405—Johnson vs. L. I. R. R.
406—Landon vs. Accident Ins. Co.
407—Butler vs. C. B. L.
408—Olsen vs. Starin.
409—Cutter vs. Gudebrod.
410—Myers vs. Sea Beach Railway.
411—Guntzer vs. Yonkers R. R.
412—Cox vs. Wisner.
413—Fisher vs. Sanchez Co.
415—Butcher vs. Pearson.
416—Langdon vs. Shearer.
419—Bullenkamp vs. Bullenkamp.
421—Eagle Savings Co. vs. Samuels.
422—McManus vs. Western Assurance Co.
423—Cook vs. White.
424—Matter of Buell.
425—Griffin vs. Prudential Ins. Co.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term Trials—Wilmot M. Smith, J.—Day calendar.

Inquest, 1007—Columbia Mut. B. & L. Assn. vs. Whalen.
1286—A. J. Newton Co. vs. Waldron et al.
751—Williams vs. City of New York.
818—Everett vs. Everett.
1182—Hennessy vs. Muhlman et al.
1311—Robinson vs. Hamilton et al.
1313—Beales and another vs. Beales et al.
1314—Parkes vs. Parkes.
706—Squire vs. Greene et al.

Highest number reached on regular call, 1315.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—Part I., Gaynor, J.; Part II., Ehrsherg, J.; Part III., Dickey, J.; Part IV., Keogh, J.; Part V., Edwards, J.

8035—Piening vs. Nassau R. R.
1673—Clarke vs. 3d Av. R. R.
3943—Bole vs. Met. St. Ry.
3121—Bergner vs. Krausz.
4003—Blumberg vs. Platt.
4095—Appleton vs. Day.
4097—Bowes vs. Goepel.
4098—Same vs. Murray.
4103—Gleeson vs. Munsey.
4104—Hart vs. Poen.
4105—Contargin vs. Penn. R. R.
4106—Nothacher vs. Baiker.
4107—King vs. Colleran.
4108—Apfel vs. Alchim.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—O'Dwyer, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. All cases must be tried when reached. Case on. Short causes.

7487—Beck vs. Appell.
7595—Wesselman vs. Stuart.
7607—Prince vs. Riley.
7625—Held vs. Zimmermann.
6745—Hayes vs. Darragh.

Highest number reached in regularly call, 4126.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Newburger, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Osborne, Cowan, and Sullivan for the People.

1—Isidor Bostick.
2—Edward D. Burgess.
3—Gere Matino.
4—Jonas Polak.
5—Henry Stoicer.
6—Harry C. Argos.
7—Joseph De Syrne.
8—John Walker.
Julius Hirch,
William Coogan.
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11—Samuel Light.
12—William T. Stewart.
13—Frederick Hilber.
14—Joseph Marriond.
15—John Elliott.
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19—Jacob Lemmel.

Pleadings.

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7—William West, John Magee.
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9—Ignatus Rini.
10—Oscae Johnson.
11—John Kelly.
12—Max Reinlein.
13—Joseph Bailey, William Keegan.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part IV.—Blanchard, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys McClelland and Honey for the People.

1—James Cashin.
2—Fannie Meinhardt.
3—Minnie Simons.
4—Henry J. Williams.
5—Bartholomew C. O'Shea.
6—Henry Fincke.
7—Frederick H. Dahm.
8—James J. Harnett.
9—John Hoban.
10—Kevmel Jehle.
11—Frederick K. M. Knoor.
12—Nicola Martina.
13—Bernard Hanley.
14—Arthur McArdle.
15—Frederick Brandt.
16—Minnie Simons.
17—Charles Wise.
18—Patrick McCave.
19—Bersey Peters.
20—Vincenzo Mareighano.
21—George Brandenberger.
22—Giovanni Kingareschi.
23—Max Strum.
24—Thomas Martin.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Conlan, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

7045—Aldhaus vs. Bovers.
3534—Darling vs. King.
4044—Santangelo vs. Ramanagnamo.
7493—Steinberg vs. Schneider.
4060—Patterson vs. Barnett.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Schuchman, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. No day calendar.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Hascall, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

2194—Newman vs. Brandt.
3951—Bushe vs. Timken.
2136—Deubel vs. Marqual.
1673—Clarke vs. 3d Av. R. R.
3943—Bole vs. Met. St. Ry.
3121—Bergner vs. Krausz.
4003—Blumberg vs. Platt.
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7595—Wesselman vs. Stuart.
7607—Prince vs. Riley.
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6745—Hayes vs. Darragh.

Highest number reached in regularly call, 4126.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Newburger, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Osborne, Cowan, and Sullivan for the People.

1—Isidor Bostick.
2—Edward D. Burgess.
3—Gere Matino.
4—Jonas Polak.
5—Henry Stoicer.
6—Harry C. Argos.
7—Joseph De Syrne.
8—John Walker.
Julius Hirch,
William Coogan.
9—Max Drevermann, alias Frederick F. Drevermann.
10—Clark S. Brown.
11—Samuel Light.
12—William T. Stewart.
13—Frederick Hilber.
14—Joseph Marriond.
15—John Elliott.
16—May Stanley.
17—Henry Tormis.
18—Osias Kreimer.
19—Jacob Lemmel.

Pleadings.

1—Ernest Ottway.
2—Frank Brown.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—McMahon, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Blake,

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000
9 and 11 Nassau St.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Phenix National Bank.
49 Wall Street.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL & SURPLUS, $1,500,000.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G, 222 B'way.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Real Estate Trust Co.,
30 NASSAU STREET.
Capital, Surplus, and Undivided Profits $900,000.
Receives Deposits, Allowing Interest.
Acts as Trustee, Transfer Agent, Registrar, &c.

PHILADELPHIA.
Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,400,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

Spencer Trask & Co.,
BANKERS.
Bonds and Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission.
DEALERS IN
Investment Securities.
27 and 29 Pine St., New York.
State and James Sts., Albany.

Holmes & Co.,
EMPIRE BUILDING,
71 Broadway, New York.
Members { N. Y. Stock Exchange. N. Y. Cotton Exchange. Chicago Board of Trade.
Branch Office:
GRAND UNION HOTEL, SARATOGA.

Redmond, Kerr & Co.
BANKERS,
41 WALL ST., N. Y.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
Transact a general banking business. Receive deposits subject to draft. Dividends and interest collected and remitted. Act as Fiscal Agent for and negotiate and issue loans of railroads, street railways, gas companies, etc. Securities bought and sold on commission.
DEAL IN
High-Grade Investment Securities.
Lists on approval offerings sent on application.
PHILADELPHIA CORRESPONDENTS,
GRAHAM, KERR & CO.

56 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK.
Fisk & Robinson
BANKERS
Investment Securities
Members New York Stock Exchange.
Our July "List of Approved Securities" is now ready and may be had upon application.

New York Telephone, 4914 Cortlandt. Brooklyn Telephone, 391 Brooklyn.
Geo. H. PRENTISS & Co
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES,
37 William St., NewYork. 208 Montague St., Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

DOUGLAS & JONES
Members New York Stock Exchange,
ESTABLISHED 1886.
24 Broad St., New York City.
STOCKS AND BONDS BOUGHT AND SOLD FOR CASH AND CARRIED ON MARGIN.

FINANCIAL.

$25,000
Brewsters Granite Co.
1st Mtge. 6% Gold Bonds.
DENOMINATION $1,000, $500, $100.
Dated May 1, 1899. Due May 1, 1924.
Business already secured shows net earnings ten times in excess of fixed charges for coming year.
Price 98 Flat.
Subscription books will close without notice.
HATCH & COX
Members of the New York Stock Exchange.
71 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND READING COAL AND IRON COMPANY.
Bonds of the above-named company maturing July 1, 1899, secured upon lands known as the Valley Furnace estate, will be paid at either of our offices at maturity.
Registered bonds must be properly assigned.
J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
23 Wall Street, New York.
DREXEL & CO.,
5th and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia.

CHART MOVEMENTS. Sure guides to SUCCESSFUL SPECULATION.
Fully explained and illustrated in my revised edition of
INS AND OUTS
OF WALL STREET.
13 drawings and 100 pages. Sixth edition just out. Postpaid for 10c. in stamps. OPERATORS CANNOT AFFORD TO BE WITHOUT IT. Address PUBLISHER, P. O. Box 196 New York.

N. Y. SECURITY & TRUST CO.
46 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus . . . $2,750,000
CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD, President.
Wm. L. Strong, 1st V.P.; Abram M. Hyatt, 2d V.P.; Osborn W. Bright, Sec.; Zelah Van Loan, Asst. Sec.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

"OUTSIDE" SECURITIES
DEALT IN.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

FINANCIAL. | FINANCIAL.

$3,500,000
7% Cumulative Preferred Stock
OF THE
Kern Incandescent Gas Light Co.

SHARE CAPITAL, $12,000,000.

$4,000,000 7% CUMULATIVE PREFERRED STOCK,
$8,000,000 COMMON STOCK.

OFFICERS:
HARRY KEENE, President.
FRANK S. HASTINGS, Vice President.
CASIMIR TAG, Treasurer.

DIRECTORS:

E. C. BENEDICT	29 Broad Street, New York.
JAMES JOURDAN	President New Amsterdam and Brooklyn Union Gas Cos.
FRANK ROCKEFELLER	Vice President Standard Oil Co.
JULIUS MOELLER	Managing Director Welsbach Incandescent Gas Light Co. of England.
FREDERIC R. COUDERT	Coudert Brothers, New York.
HARRY KEENE	Director New Amsterdam Gas Co.
JOHN SLOANE	W. & J. Sloane.
H. S. HOLT	President Montreal Gas Co.
CHARLES W. MAYER	100 Broadway, New York.
CASIMIR TAG	President German-American Bank, New York.
FRANK S. HASTINGS	President Indianapolis Gas Co.
ALFRED A. COWLES	Vice President Ansonia Brass and Copper Co.
JOHN FOX	253 Broadway, New York.
W. L. ELKINS, JR.	Philadelphia.
HAMILTON FISH KEAN	Kean, Van Cortlandt & Co., New York.
FRED. De L. WILLIAMS	Director Austrian and English Welsbach Cos.

COUNSEL: COUDERT BROTHERS, 71 Broadway, New York.
Associate Counsel: Betts, Betts, Sheffield & Betts, 120 Broadway, New York.

NEW YORK, June 10, 1899.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING AND TRUST CO., NEW YORK CITY.
GENTLEMEN:

The Kern Incandescent Gas Light Company owns the Kern Light for the United States, Canada, and Mexico and all rights for Central and South America.

The Kern Incandescent Gas Light Co. has been underwritten by leading financial men in New York and elsewhere. By means of such underwriting the Kern Light has been purchased and ample working capital provided.

This light has been examined by a number of the principal Gas experts in the United States, and pronounced superior to any other. The rights for Europe have been purchased by the **Welsbach Incandescent Gas Light Company of England,** who are now bringing the light into general use, replacing with it their own Welsbach light.

The **Kern Light** enables gas companies to compete successfully with electric lighting by supplying a better light at a small fraction of the cost with gas of any quality.

The Kern Light gives from 30 to 40 candles per cubic foot of gas as against 15 to 18 produced by the Welsbach; and with one foot of gas it gives a better light and greater candle power than the ordinary burner consuming five feet. Equally satisfactory results are obtained with natural or artificial gas of any quality.

It is simple in its application and inexpensive in its use.

The **Kern System** is equally applicable to **Power, Heating, and Cooking.**

Yours truly,
KERN INCANDESCENT GAS LIGHT CO.,
By ERNEST F. AYRAULT, Secretary.

$3,500,000
OF THE
7 Per Cent. Cumulative Preferred Stock is offered for public subscription AT PAR, with a bonus of One Share of Common Stock for every Two Shares of Preferred Stock allotted.

Subscriptions will be received by the
International Banking and Trust Co., 149 B'way, New York.
Produce Exchange Trust Co., 26 B'way, New York.
Investment Company of Philadelphia.
Beacon Trust Co. of Boston.

Certified checks for 25 per cent., payable to the order of International Banking and Trust Company, must accompany each subscription. The balance is payable on allotment, to be made within ten (10) days after the close of the subscription. Allotments will be made in order of priority of receipt of the subscription. The right to reduce or reject any subscription is reserved.

Subscription list will be opened at 10 o'clock A. M. on Thursday, the 22d day of June, 1899, and close on Thursday, the 29th day of June, 1899, or earlier.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING AND TRUST COMPANY.
(Incorporated under New York State Special and Perpetual Charter.)
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS PAID IN, $1,500,000.
Principal Offices, 149 Broadway, New York City.

The Kern Light is on exhibition at Room No. 4, 149 Broadway, New York City.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF
THE AMERICAN SPIRITS MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
THE KENTUCKY DISTILLERIES & WAREHOUSE COMPANY,
THE SPIRITS DISTRIBUTING COMPANY, and
THE STANDARD DISTILLING & DISTRIBUTING COMPANY.

AN AGREEMENT HAS BEEN LODGED WITH THE STATE TRUST COMPANY CONTEMPLATING THE FORMATION OF

The Distilling Company of America,

WITH AN AUTHORIZED CAPITAL STOCK OF $55,000,000.00 SEVEN PER CENT. (7%) CUMULATIVE PREFERRED STOCK AND $70,000,000.00 COMMON STOCK, WHICH THE ORGANIZERS PROPOSE SHALL BE APPLIED TOWARDS THE PURCHASE OF THE CAPITAL STOCK OF THE ABOVE-MENTIONED COMPANIES, AND CERTAIN RYE DISTILLERY PROPERTIES, AND FOR AN ADDITIONAL WORKING CAPITAL OF $1,500,000.00, LEAVING IN THE TREASURY OF THE NEW COMPANY FOR FUTURE PURPOSES $23,750,000.00 OF ITS PREFERRED STOCK AND $23,750,000.00 OF ITS COMMON STOCK.

THE BASIS PROPOSED BY THE ORGANIZERS FOR THE PURCHASE OF THE STOCK OF THE ABOVE-MENTIONED COMPANIES IS AS FOLLOWS:

For Preferred stock of the Manufacturing Company, 50 per cent. in Preferred stock of the new company.

For Common stock of the Manufacturing Company, 25 per cent. in Common stock of the new company.

For Preferred stock of the Kentucky Company, 85 per cent. in Preferred stock and 15 per cent. in Common stock of the new company.

For Common stock of the Kentucky Company, 70 per cent. in Common stock of the new company.

For Preferred stock of the Standard Company, 85 per cent. in Preferred stock and 15 per cent. in Common Stock of the new company.

For Common stock of the Standard Company, 60 per cent. in Common stock of the new company.

For First Preferred stock of the Spirits Distributing Company, 80 per cent. in Preferred stock and 20 per cent. in Common stock of the new company.

For Second Preferred stock of the Spirits Distributing Company, 20 per cent. in Preferred stock and 20 per cent. in Common stock of the new company.

A DEPOSIT AGREEMENT HAS BEEN LODGED WITH THE CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, AND STOCKHOLDERS OF THE EXISTING COMPANIES DESIRING TO AVAIL OF THE BENEFITS OF THAT AGREEMENT ARE REQUESTED TO DEPOSIT THEIR CERTIFICATES WITH THE CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK AND RECEIVE DEPOSIT RECEIPTS THEREFOR. THE TIME WITHIN WHICH TO DEPOSIT SHARES OF STOCK UNDER THE AGREEMENT **WILL EXPIRE ON JUNE 30TH, 1899,** UNLESS EXTENDED BY CONSENT OF THE ORGANIZERS AND THE UNDERSIGNED TRUST COMPANIES. THE SAID AGREEMENT WILL NOT BECOME OPERATIVE UNTIL THE OWNERS OF A MAJORITY OF THE ISSUED CAPITAL STOCK OF THE MANUFACTURING, KENTUCKY, AND STANDARD COMPANIES AND OF THE ISSUED PREFERRED STOCK OF THE SPIRITS DISTRIBUTING COMPANY SHALL AGREE TO SELL THEIR HOLDINGS UPON THE ABOVE BASIS.

A number of the large shareholders have already deposited their certificates and the proposed basis has received the approval of the officers and Directors of each of the companies.

COPIES OF THE DEPOSIT AGREEMENT MAY BE OBTAINED FROM THE CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, NO. 54 WALL STREET, NEW YORK, AND THE STATE TRUST COMPANY, NO. 100 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Dated New York, June 20th, 1899.

Central Trust Company of New York,
by F. P. OLCOTT, President.

The State Trust Company,
by WALTER S. JOHNSTON, President.

ELYTON COMPANY REORGANIZATION.

Notice is hereby given that holders of Elyton Company Five Per Cent. first mortgage bonds to the amount of $1,357,000 and of 13,225 shares of Elyton Company stock having assented to the Plan of Reorganization dated May 29th, 1899, under the agreement of October 14th, 1898, the Reorganization Committee have this day declared said Plan effective and the time for depositing bonds and stock of the Elyton Company and the Elyton Land Company under said Plan is extended until the close of business Saturday, July 15th, 1899, after which date deposits of securities will only be received on such terms as the Committee may prescribe.

Stockholders depositing their stock under this notice are required to pay the assessment of five per cent. per share in full at the time of depositing their stock.

WILLIAM HALLS, Jr., Chairman,
AUGUSTUS W. KELLEY,
ALEXANDER D. SEYMOUR,
THOMAS G. JONES,
WILLIAM T. HARDIE,
C. C. RAWLINGS, Secretary.
Committee.

New York, June 26th, 1899.

NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF SAN FRANCISCO AND NORTH PACIFIC RAILWAY FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

THE MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY, Trustee under the Mortgage or Deed of Trust of the San Francisco and North Pacific Railway Company, dated January 1st, 1899, in accordance with the terms and provisions of Article Four of said Deed of Trust, hereby invites proposals for the sale to it, on July 8th, 1899, at its office, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New York, of Bonds secured by said Deed of Trust, at a rate not exceeding par and ten per centum premium, to such amount with the premium as shall not exceed $25,585.18.

THE MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY,
Trustee.
By LOUIS FITZGERALD, President.

Haskins & Sells,
Certified Public Accountants,
NO. 30 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.

FINANCIAL.

WISCONSIN CENTRAL
REORGANIZATION.

The plan for the reorganization of the Wisconsin Central system, dated April 10th, 1899, has been declared operative by the reorganization managers, and copies can be had on application to the United States Trust Company of New York, or the Old Colony Trust Company of Boston, or to either of the undersigned. A decree has been entered upon the foreclosure of Wisconsin Central Company's first mortgage and a sale thereunder will occur **JULY 7TH, 1899.**

Holders of Wisconsin Central Company First Mortgage Bonds; of Wisconsin Central Railroad Company Common Stock; of Packwaukee & Montello R. R. Co. Common Stock; of Wisconsin and Minnesota R. R. Co. First Mortgage Bonds; or Chippewa Falls & Western Railway Co. First Mortgage Bonds; and holders of Certificates of Deposit or Trustees' Certificates of Beneficial Interest, representing any of the said securities, are requested to deposit the same with United States Trust Company of New York, or the Old Colony Trust Company of Boston, under the said plan. Certificates of Deposit will be given on receipt of such securities.

Holders of $11,164,000 Wisconsin Central Company First Mortgage Bonds have already deposited their Bonds, and the holders of the outstanding $101,000 should deposit same with the United States Trust Company of New York, or the Old Colony Trust Company of Boston, on or before JUNE 30TH, 1899, in order to participate in the benefits of the Plan.

Holders of Certificates of Deposit of United States Trust Company of New York, representing Wisconsin Central Company First Mortgage Bonds, are not required at present to deposit their Certificates.

Holders of Wisconsin Central Co. and Wisconsin Central Railroad Co. Joint and Several Improvement Bonds; Wisconsin Central Railroad Company First Series Bonds; Chicago, Wisconsin and Minnesota R. R. Co. First Mortgage Bonds, Income Bonds, Preferred Stock, Common Stock; Milwaukee and Lake Winnebago R. R. Co. First Mortgage Bonds, Manitowoc Division First Mortgage Bonds, Manitowoc Division Scrip, Manitowoc Terminal Mortgage Notes, Income Bonds, First Preferred Stock, Second Preferred Stock, and Central Car Co. Stock; or Certificates of Deposit or Trustees' Certificates of Beneficial Interest, representing said securities, will, upon transfer and delivery of the same to United States Trust Company of New York, or Old Colony Trust Company of Boston, receive in cash the amounts respectively provided in the said plan.

HOLDERS OF
WISCONSIN CENTRAL COMPANY
Income Bonds.
Preferred Stock.
Common Stock.
CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT of Old Colony Trust Company of Boston, representing said Income Bonds, Preferred Stock and Common Stock.
CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT of United States Trust Company of New York, representing said Income Bonds.
CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT of Old Colony Trust Company of Boston, representing United States Trust Company certificates for said Income Bonds, are hereby NOTIFIED:

That in order to participate in the benefits of said proposed reorganization, they are required to deposit the said bonds, stocks, and certificates with the UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY of New York or the OLD COLONY TRUST COMPANY of Boston **ON OR BEFORE JULY 11, 1899,** and that at the time of said deposit they are required to pay the respective amounts provided in the Plan, to wit:

On account of Income Bonds, $200 for each $1,000 bond or certificate therefor deposited.

On account of Preferred Stock, $20 for each share or certificate therefor deposited.

On account of Common Stock, $10 for each share or certificate therefor deposited.

The certificates of deposit of each of above named Trust Companies so deposited under the Plan will be returned after being stamped as assenting to the Plan and all payments made.

Holders of certificates of deposit of United States Trust Company for income bonds and of Old Colony Trust Company for preferred and common stock, who have already paid the first and second instalments of the amounts payable by them respectively as provided in the plan, are notified to pay the third and final instalment of twenty-five per cent. of the said amounts on or before **JULY 11, 1899,** to wit: on account of income bonds $50 for each $1,000 bond or certificate therefor; on account of preferred stock $5 for each share or certificate therefor; on account of common stock $2.50 for each share or certificate therefor. They should also present their Certificates to be stamped third instalment paid.

Depositors of Income Bonds will receive Certificates of Deposit of UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY under the Bondholders' Agreement of January 25, 1895; depositors of Preferred and Common Stock will receive Certificates of Deposit of the OLD COLONY TRUST COMPANY under the Security Holders' Agreement of January 12, 1898, such certificates of each Trust Company being stamped as assenting to the Plan, and all instalments paid.

New York, June 26, 1899.

GEORGE COPPELL,
Chairman of Reorganization Committee.
JOSEPH S. DALE, Secretary,
No. 24 Exchange Place, New York.
Maitland, Coppell & Co., 24 Exchange Place, N.Y., Brown Brothers & Co., 59 Wall St., New York, Edward Sweet & Co., 38 Broad St., New York,
Reorganization Managers.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE
STOCKS AND BONDS
OF THE
Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf R.R. Co.

Further deposits of stock and bonds above named will be received by The Mercantile Trust Company of the City of New York until further notice, under an agreement, copies of which may be obtained at the office of the Trust Company.

Securities may be withdrawn by non-assenting depositors if the Plan of Readjustment shall not prove to be satisfactory to them.

An amount equal to the interest maturing April 1st, 1899, will be advanced to depositing bondholders.

The Committee is of the opinion that no intelligent Plan of Readjustment can be formulated until a physical examination showing the needs of the property, and an examination of the accounts shall have been completed. The result of such examinations will form a proper basis for a plan. Until the recent changes in the personnel of this Committee and Receivership, satisfactory arrangements could not be made for such examinations. At the request of, and in conjunction with the representatives of the Amsterdam bondholders, expert accountants have been appointed to examine the books and accounts, and an expert has also been appointed for the physical examination. The plan will be formulated as soon as these examinations shall have been completed.

Negotiable receipts will be issued by The Mercantile Trust Company, and application for their listing on the New York Stock Exchange will be made in due course.

ERNST THALMANN, Chairman;
LOUIS FITZGERALD,
E. H. HARRIMAN,
J. LOWBER WELSH,
JAMES STILLMAN,
GEORGE COPPELL,
W. L. BULL,
W. E. GLYN.

W. C. GULLIVER, Counsel.
ALVIN W. KRECH, Secretary, 120 Broadway.

Philadelphia, May 20, 1899.
TO THE HOLDERS OF THE
SECURITIES OF THE KANSAS CITY, PITTSBURG & GULF RAILROAD COMPANY and its Terminal Companies.

Your committee deem it essential for the preservation of the value of your securities:—

First—That the securities covering the main line and the Kansas City and Port Arthur terminals be now merged and consolidated under one management.

Second—That such management be independent and in your interest alone.

Your property is of great value. It has an assured and a very large earning power. Its present financial condition is due to causes familiar to you, and which it would be difficult to avoid, even if the work were now to be done over again.

In the consolidation of the system we expect to receive the support of the foreign holders of all the securities affected. The foreign holdings are, we are informed, a majority of the whole. Pending the preparation of the plan of reorganization, we advise holders to refrain from depositing their securities with any Committee in this country. The experience of some of our fellow-bondholders has been that it is easier to deposit bonds than to get them back.

Your Committee ask the holders of the securities of the main line and terminal companies to furnish their addresses and the amounts of their respective holdings to the Chairman, care of Equitable Trust Company of Philadelphia. They will thereafter be directly and promptly informed when the plan is ready for publication, and will be made acquainted with its provisions.

WILLIAM F. HARRITY, Chairman
B. N. BAKER, (Baltimore)
AUGUST HECKSCHER, (New York)
EDW'D WAGNER, (Berlin, Germany)
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY
SILAS W. PETTIT
WINTHROP SMITH

To the Stockholders of
Flint & Pere Marquette R. R. Co.,
Detroit, Grand Rapids & Western R. R. Co.,
Chicago & West Michigan R'way Co.:

A MAJORITY of the preferred and common stock of each of the three railroad companies having been deposited subject to the plan and agreement dated May 20, 1899, for the Union and Readjustment of the Capitalization of said Companies, SAID PLAN HAS BEEN DECLARED OPERATIVE by the undersigned Committee. The Committee have, in response to numerous requests, EXTENDED UNTIL JULY 10 the time within which stock may be deposited under the terms of their circular of May 20. After July 10 deposits will be received only upon such terms as the Committee may impose.

Dated June 21, 1899.

WILLIAM W. CRAPO, Chairman,
MARK T. COX,
JOHN M. GRAHAM,
CHARLES M. HEALD,
CHARLES MERRIAM,
OLIVER W. MINK,
THOMAS T. RYAN,
NATHANIEL THAYER,
Committee.

ROBERT R. BROWN, Secretary, 40 Wall St., New York.
SEWARD, GUTHRIE & STEELE, Counsel.

JULY DIVIDENDS.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO.
234 FIFTH AVE.
Branch Office, 66 Broadway.
New York, June 13, 1899.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (3½%) from net earnings on the capital stock of this Company, payable July 1st, 1899, to stockholders of record June 20, 1899. Transfer books will close June 20th, 1899, at 3 P. M., and reopen July 3d, 1899.
ALFRED B. MACLAY, Secretary.

United States Mortgage & Trust Co.
59 Cedar Street, New York, June 27, 1899.
A dividend of FIVE PER CENT. (5%) on the Capital Stock of the Company has this day been declared, payable on and after July 1, 1899. The transfer books close on Tuesday, June 27, 1899, and reopen on July 3, 1899.
ARTHUR TURNBULL, Treasurer.

HAMILTON BANK,
OF NEW YORK CITY.
New York, June 21st, 1899.
Dividend: The Directors of this bank have this day declared a dividend of THREE PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after July 1st, 1899.
The transfer books will be closed from June 21st to July 1st, 1899, inclusive.
JESSE C. JOY, Cashier.

Irving National Bank,
NEW YORK.
June 20th, 1899.
68th Consecutive Dividend.
The Board of Directors have to-day declared a semi-annual dividend of Four (4) per cent., free of tax, payable July 1st, 1899, to Stockholders of record on this date.
The transfer books will remain closed until that date, and checks mailed to Stockholders.
J. DENNISON, Cashier.

National Bank of Commerce in New York.
DIVIDEND.
A semi-annual dividend of four (4) per cent. has been declared upon the capital stock of this bank, payable on and after Saturday 1st July proximo.
Transfer books will be closed Saturday, June 24, 1899, at close of business, and reopened Monday, July 3, 1899, at 10 o'clock A. M.
W. C. DUVALL, Cashier.

The Fourth National Bank of the City of New York,
New York, June 22d, 1899.
The Board of Directors has this day declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after July 1st, proximo.
The transfer books will close at 3 P. M. this date, reopening July 1st, 1899.
CHARLES H. PATTERSON, Cashier.

Columbia Bank,
FIFTH AVENUE AND 42D STREET.
New York, June 21st, 1899.
The Board of Directors of this Bank have declared a semi-annual dividend of four (4) per cent., free of tax, payable on and after July 1st, 1899.
The transfer books will remain closed from June 21st, 1899, to July 1st, 1899, inclusive.
W. S. GRIFFITH, Cashier,

The State Bank,
No. 378 Grand St.
New York, June 22, 1899.
A semi-annual dividend of Three (3) Per Cent. has been declared upon the capital stock of this bank, free of tax, payable on and after Saturday, July 1st, 1899.
The transfer books will remain closed from June 23d to July 1st, inclusive.
J. H. ROSENBAUM, Cashier.

The Oriental Bank.
New York, June 21, 1899.
NINETY-SECOND CONSECUTIVE SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Bank have this day declared a dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., payable on and after July 1st, 1899. The transfer books will be closed from June 21st until July 1st. NELSON G. AYRES, Cashier.

The Mechanics' National Bank of the City of New York.
June 21, 1899.
DIVIDEND.
A dividend of FOUR PER CENT. has to-day been declared by this bank, payable July 1st, 1899.
The transfer books will remain closed until that date. G. W. GARTH, Cashier.

The Bowery Bank of New York,
New York, June 21st, 1899.
A dividend of Six Per Cent. from the earnings of the last six months has been declared by this Bank, payable on and after the first day of July next.
The transfer books will remain closed until that date. WM. R. KURAU, Cashier.

Garfield National Bank,
23D ST. AND SIXTH AV.
New York, June 21st, 1899.
The Board of Directors has this day declared a quarterly dividend of Ten Per Cent. on the capital stock of this Bank, payable, free of tax, on and after June 30th, 1899. The transfer books will be closed until Saturday, July 1st, 1899, at ten o'clock A. M. R. W. POOR, Cashier.

The Chatham National Bank,
QUARTERLY DIVIDEND.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of FOUR PER CENT. out of the earnings of the past three months, payable on and after July 1st, until which date transfer books will be closed.
H. P. DOREMUS, Cashier.
New York, June 23d, 1899.

The National Park Bank of New York,
June 20th, 1899.
The Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five Per Cent. upon the stock of this Bank, free of tax, payable on and after July 1st, 1899. The transfer books will be closed until that date.
GEORGE S. HICKOK, Cashier.

The Bank of New York,
NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION.
New York, June 20, 1899.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Five Per Cent., free from tax, payable on and after July 1, 1899.
The transfer books will remain closed until July 1, 1899. CHAS. OLNEY, Cashier.

The Importers & Traders' National Bank of New York,
New York, June 20th, 1899.
A dividend of Ten Per Cent. out of the earnings of the last six months has to-day been declared by this bank, payable on the first day of July next. The transfer books will remain closed till that date. EDWARD TOWNSEND, Cashier.

The Hanover National Bank of the City of New York,
New York, June 20th, 1899.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Five Per Cent., payable on and after July 1st, 1899. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.
WILLIAM HALLS, Jr., Cashier.

Merchants' Exchange National Bank of the City of New York.
June 21st, 1899.
The Board of Directors have declared a semi-annual Dividend of Three Per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after the first day of July, 1899, until which date the transfer books will be closed. A. S. APOAR, Cashier.

The National Shoe and Leather Bank of the City of New York,
New York, June 21, 1899.
EIGHTY-SEVENTH (87TH) DIVIDEND.
The Directors have declared a quarterly dividend of One Per Cent., payable free of tax, July 1, 1899, until which date the transfer book will be closed. JOHN I. COLE, Cashier.

The Seaboard National Bank,
NEW YORK, June 22, 1899.
The Board of Directors of the Bank have this day declared the usual semi-annual dividend of THREE (3) PER CENT., free from tax, payable on and after July 1, 1899, until which date the transfer books will remain closed.
JOHN F. THOMPSON, Cashier.

Continental National Bank,
New York, June 23d, 1899.
EIGHTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.
The Directors of this bank have to-day declared a semi-annual dividend of Three (3) Per Cent., free of tax, payable July 3d, to which date from June 30th the transfer books will be closed.
ALFRED H. TIMPSON, Cashier.

The National Butchers and Drovers' Bank.
New York, June 21st, 1899.
The Directors of this Bank have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three (3) Per Cent., payable on and after July 1st, 1899.
The transfer books will remain closed until that date. WM. H. CHASE, Cashier.

The Bank of America,
New York, June 23, 1899.
The Board of Directors have to-day declared a semi-annual dividend of seven (7) per cent., free of tax, payable July 1st, 1899, to stockholders of record of this date.
The transfer books will remain closed until July 3d, 1899. W. M. BENNET, Cashier.

Ninth National Bank,
New York, June 23d, 1899.
A Dividend of Two Per Cent, upon the Capital Stock of this Bank has been declared, free of tax, payable on and after July 1st, 1899. The transfer books will be closed until July 5th.
H. H. NAZRO, Cashier.

The National Citizens Bank,
401 Broadway.
New York, June 27, 1899.
A Dividend of Three and One-Half Per Cent. has been declared, payable to the stockholders on and after July 1st, 1899.
D. C. TIEBOUT, Cashier.

New York County National Bank.
New York, July 27, 1899.
NINETY-THIRD (93D) DIVIDEND.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Twenty Per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after July 1st, 1899.
FRANCIS M. BREESE, Cashier.

The Eleventh Ward Bank,
New York, June 9th, 1899.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Four (4) Per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after July 1st, 1899. The transfer books will remain closed until that date. CHARLES E. BROWN, Cashier.

The National Bank of the Republic,
New York, June 22d, 1899.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Four (4%) Per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after July 1st, 1899, until which date the transfer books will be closed.
CHARLES H. STOUT, Cashier.

East River National Bank.
New York, June 21, 1899.
A Dividend of Four (4) Per Cent. has been declared payable on and after Saturday, July 1, 1899. E. B. NEWELL, Cashier.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION
115 Chambers St., New York City.
The Trustees of this institution have declared interest on all sums remaining on deposit during the three and six months ending June 30, 1899, at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum on amounts from $1 to $3,000, payable on and after Monday, July 17, 1899. Deposits made on or before July 10th will draw interest from July 1st.
W. H. B. TOTTEN, President.
G. BYRON LATIMER, Secretary.

The Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Co.,
Treasurer's Office, Grand Central Depot,
New York, June 27th, 1899.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on its CAPITAL STOCK, payable at this office on FRIDAY, the 28th day of July next, to the Stockholders of record at 3 o'clock P. M., on Monday, the 3rd day of July next, at which time the transfer books will be closed, to be reopened on the morning of Monday, the 17th day of July next.
E. D. WORCESTER, Treasurer.

The Michigan Central Railroad Company,
Treasurer's Office, Grand Central Station,
New York, June 27th, 1899.
The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a dividend of TWO PER CENT. upon its capital stock, payable at this office on Friday, the 28th day of July next, to stockholders of record, at 3 P. M., on Monday, the 3d day of July, at which time the transfer books will be closed. The books will be reopened on the morning of Monday, the 17th day of July next.
CHARLES F. COX, Treasurer.

Canada Southern Railway Company,
Grand Central Station,
New York, June 27th, 1899.
The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the capital stock of this Company, payable at this office on the 1st day of August next to shareholders of record at 3 o'clock P. M. on the 3d day of July, when the transfer books will be closed. The books will be reopened on Monday, July 17th, at 10 o'clock A. M. C. F. COX, Treasurer.

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Co.,
Philadelphia, Penn., June 22, 1899.
A quarterly dividend of One and One-quarter (1¼) Per Cent. will be paid on the preferred stock of this Company on July 20th, 1899, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 30th, 1899, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New York.
The transfer books will close at 3 P. M. June 30th 1899, and be reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. July 6th, 1899. C. F. COX, Treasurer.

New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company.
Office of the Treasurer, New York, June 23, 1899.
The Board of Directors of this company, at a meeting held this day, declared a dividend of ONE PER CENT. on its capital stock, payable at this office on the 15th day of July next, to stockholders of record at three o'clock P. M. on the 30th inst., at which time the transfer books will be closed, to be reopened at ten o'clock A. M. on the 17th day of July next.
E. V. W. ROSSITER, Treasurer.

Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company Prior Lien 3½% Bonds.
Coupon No. 2, due July 1st, 1899, from the above Bonds, will be paid at maturity upon presentation at the office of the Company, No. 2 Wall Street, New York.
For packages of coupons left for verification on and after Monday, June 26th, temporary receipts will be given.
W. H. IJAMS, Treasurer,
The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company.

Vicksburgh, Shreveport & Pacific Railroad Company.
Third Mortgage and Land Grant Bonds
Coupon No. 2, due January 1st, 1899, from the above bonds, will be paid upon presentation at the office of this Company, No. 54 Wall Street, New York.
New York, June 26th, 1899.
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

The Rio Grande Western Railway Company,
11 Broadway, New York, June 20, 1899.
By order of the Board of Directors, a quarterly dividend of one dollar and twenty-five cents per share will be paid August 1st to preferred stockholders of record June 30th. Checks will be mailed. WALTER HINCHMAN, Treasurer.

Fort Worth, Texas, June 26, 1899.
The three per cent. coupons on the first mortgage bonds of the Fort Worth and Rio Grande Railway Company, maturing July 1st, 1899, will be paid on and after that date on presentation at the office of Messrs. H. B. Hollins & Co., 15 Wall Street, N. Y. JOHN HORNBY, President.

San Francisco & Northern Pacific Railway Co.
Coupon No. 21 of the above railway, maturing July 1, 1899, will be paid on and after that date at the office of LADENBURG, THALMANN & CO., 46 Wall St., New York.

The American Steel and Wire Co. of New Jersey,
No. 71 B'way, N. Y., June 23, 1899.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, a quarterly dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. upon the Preferred Stock of this Company, payable July 15th, 1899, was declared, payable to the stockholders of record at the close of business upon June 28th, 1899.
For the purpose of paying the said dividend the transfer books of the Preferred Stock of the Company will be closed upon June 28th, 1899, and reopened on July 19th, 1899.
F. E. PATTERSON, Assistant Secretary.

Office of the United Gas Improvement Company.
N. W. Cor. Broad and Arch Streets,
Philadelphia, Penn., June 22, 1899.
The Directors have this day declared a dividend of Two Per Cent., (one dollar per share,) payable July 15th, 1899, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 30th. Checks will be mailed. EDWARD C. LEE, Treasurer.

The Mechanical Rubber Company,
22 Murray Street, New York, June 20, 1899.
Coupons due July 1st, 1899, on the First Mortgage Gold Bonds of this Company will be paid upon presentation on and after that date at the office of the Knickerbocker Trust Co., 66 Broadway, New York.
WILLIAM T. BAIRD, Treasurer.

Texas and Pacific Coal Company.
Fort Worth, Texas, June 12, 1899.
A dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on the stock of this Company will be paid on the 20th of July, 1899. Transfer books will be closed from

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks strong.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
June 27	517,178
To date this year	99,091,898
Corresponding date last year	51,985,640

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

June 27	$2,313,000
To date this year	$543,955,670
Corresponding date last year	$391,153,620

Money rate range: Collateral loans on call, 2¼@3 per cent.; at three months, 3 per cent.; at six months, 3@3½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 3@3½ per cent.

Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. C. & F.	⅝	Louis. & Nash.	1¼
Am. Cotton Oil	⅞	Manhat. Con.	2½
Am. Express	1	Met. Street Ry.	½
Am. Sugar Refs.	⅝	Mex. Central	⅝
Am. Tel. & Cable	2	Mex. Nat. ctfs.	⅝
Am. Tobacco	1¼	M. W. S. El. of Chi.	1½
At. T. & S. F. pf.	½	M. W. S. E. of C. pf.	1½
Am. Steel Hoop pf.	½	Minn. & St. L.	1¼
Balt. & Ohio	⅝	M. & St. L. 2d pf.	1½
B'klyn Rap. Tr.	1¼	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	1½
Chi., B. & Q.	1	Mo., K. & T. pf.	1½
Chi. Gt. West.	½	Missouri Pacific	⅝
Chi., M. & St. P.	⅝	N. J. Central	½
Chi. & N. W.	1½	N. Y. Central	1½
Chi. & N. W. pf.	9	N. Y., N. H. & H.	4½
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	1⅝	N. Y., O. & W.	½
Chi. Term. Tr. pf.	1½	North. Amer.	½
Col. Fuel & Iron	½	Ore. R. R. & N.	⅝
Col. So. 1st pf.	1	Penn. Railroad	⅝
Consol. Gas	2⅜	Pressed S. Car	½
Cont. Tobacco	1½	Pullman Car	2
Del. M. & Pt. D.	1¼	Quicksilver pf.	1
Erie 1st pf.	1	Reading 1st pf.	⅝
Federal Steel	1½	St. Paul & Om.	1¼
General Electric	1	Tenn. Coal & Iron	½
H. R. Chatlin	1	Union Pacific	½
Homestake Mining	2	Union Pac. pf.	½
Int. Paper	½	U. S. Express	1¼
Iowa Cent. pf.	⅝	West. Union Tel.	½
Kanawha & M.	½		

Stocks Declined.

Am. C. & F. pf.	½	Cont. Tob. pf.	½
Am. T. Plate	1⅛	Hock. Val. pf.	¾
Am. T. Plate pf.	½	Int. Silver	3
Canada South	½	N. Y. Air Brake	5
Chi. Cons. Tract.	1¼	Third Avenue	7½
Chi. & E. Ill.	2½	Wis. Cent., w. iss.	¼
Chi., Ind. & L.	½	Wis. C. pf., w. iss.	½
Col. C. & I. dev.	½		

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Lehigh Val. of N. Y. 1st	St. Louis Southwestern 1st 1¼
N. Y. & Harlem 1st, reg. 1	

Bonds Declined.

C. & E. Ill. gen. 1	N. Y. Cent. 1st, reg. 3½
Flint & P. M. 6s 1	

THE COURSE OF THE MARKET.

Public buying showed in yesterday's stock market. Such transactions have not been recently much in evidence. Bear speculators were still aggressively trying to force quotations downward, but new sentiments of confidence withstood the raids.

Again the Vanderbilt shares were leaders, New York Central selling materially higher than it did on the first announcement of the Boston and Albany deal. One disclosure to be made soon as to New York Central affairs is that extraordinary expenditures for the betterment of the property have so far been charged into current operating expenses that with their cessation—and naturally they must cease—the company's current net earnings will show a rate of over 9 per cent. earned on the stock. Such a figure is much in excess of any calculation that Wall Street has made. But Wall Street has been utterly in ignorance of the extent to which the New York Central's administration has been charging up improvements as if they were regular, ordinary expenses. Such expenditures have brought the New York Central property practically to a physical perfection that will reduce actual future operating expenses to new low points. In the pursuit of such policy are advantages consequential to the furtherest degree. It is a policy productive of economies, productive of profits.

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Conspicuous in the market's betterment all of the important standard railroads seem ready to share. The Granger properties of high class come forward prominently. Northwest, St. Paul, Burlington, and Rock Island yesterday reflected public appreciation of the thoroughgoing prosperity which spreads throughout the whole West. Crop damage fabrications are forgotten, or at least ignored. Every fair calculation seems ready now to forecast normal grain crops, and there is no longer dispute of the prospect that the United States will have wheat and other farm products in large volume for export, while European requirements become more and more certain.

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It looks as if the new industrial stocks must at best take second place in the market's improvement. Some of them have black eyes deservedly. Steel and Wire Trust, for example, continues to be sold for the account of insiders who apparently have not yet played all the bear cards they have against their own property.

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Local transit securities are showing to better advantage. Announcement may come now or most any day that consolidation plans recently much forecast in Wall Street are practically ready for financial announcement. Intimations from quarters entitled to consideration, having special opportunities for knowledge, suggest that a written option has been executed upon enough Manhattan Railway stock to give to Metropolitan and Brooklyn Rapid Transit interests control of the elevated property. Sharp advances in Manhattan and other local transit shares were somewhat reflective of this. Under Metropolitan direction there could be no doubt of Manhattan earning not only its present dividends, but bigger ones.

THE GOLD MOVEMENT.

No new engagements of gold were announced yesterday, and it is unlikely that any shipments will be made by to-day's steamers. Foreign bankers say, however, that the total exports for the week are likely to assume large proportions, their estimates for Saturday's shipments being from $3,000,000 to $5,000,000. Sterling exchange was easier yesterday, but an advance is expected to-day or to-morrow.

THE VANDERBILT STOCKS.

Vanderbilt buoyancy continued yesterday, all the shares of the group showing strength throughout the day, despite rather heavy profit taking. New York Central was the leader in activity, figuring for nearly 35,000 shares. The stock got up to 140¼ at the close, and gained 2½ points net for the day. Northwest got up to 163, and the preferred made a nine-point jump, to 200. Omaha touched 100¾. Big Four common, however, made a fractional loss, and the Nickel Plate stocks remained inactive. The shares of the group were all taken persistently by Vanderbilt brokers and by the larger commission houses. Sentiment on the stocks seemed even more bullish than on Monday. The Boston and Albany deal was still an important influence, and this was augmented by the dividends and annual statements of the Lake Shore, Michigan Central, and Canada Southern Companies. There were no expectations of increases in the dividend rates, recent predictions of that sort having been killed by official intimations that stockholders need not look for larger distributions. The statements of the several properties were altogether favorable. Lake Shore, after allowing for the dividend, showed a substantial surplus, in spite of heavy expenditures for equipment and improvements charged to operating expenses. This was a bull point on New York Central, as the latter gains heavily by the Lake Shore operations—a fact that led to recent expectations of an increase in Central's dividend rate.

Reports, coming from Boston, intimating that the Vanderbilts are negotiating for control of Boston and Maine were also effective upon the Vanderbilt stocks. Mr. W. K. Vanderbilt was said to have made an offer for the Boston and Maine stock held by the Pullman Palace Car and American Express Companies and the Sinclair estate.

Northwest and Omaha both advanced easily on Vanderbilt buying. Among commission houses, sentiment on the former was quite bullish, predictions of 175, and even 200, being made for it.

LONDON'S OPERATIONS.

London bought fully 30,000 shares of the various international stocks in this market yesterday, the arbitrage houses being conspicuously active during the first two hours of business. The foreign buying was heaviest in New York Central, Louisville, Northern Pacific common, the Union Pacifics, Pennsylvania, Atchison preferred, and St. Paul. If small certificates can be obtained in time, to day's and Saturday's steamers are expected to take abroad at least 20,000 shares of American stocks. Wall Street houses with London connections stated yesterday that the news of the Boston and Albany deal and the recent heavy increases in the earnings of the Western railroads have made foreign sentiment on Americans remarkably confident.

A TRACTION DEAL?

With the exception of Third Avenue, the local traction shares were all buoyant yesterday, being leaders in the market's burst of strength at the close. Manhattan got up to 116¼, Metropolitan to 227¾, and Brooklyn Rapid Transit to 115¾. The stocks all closed at or near their high figures.

In the early trading efforts were made to again depress the stocks on stories of a strike, the brokers of one prominent operator known to be heavily short of Brooklyn and Metropolitan being aggressive sellers during the first hour. These attempts proved futile, however, and toward the close there were signs of impending panic in the bear camps. Officers of the companies authorized emphatic denials of the strike rumors.

Manhattan's strength was currently attributed to the official announcement that ground for a power house has been procured, and that a contract for 9,000 tons of third rails has been let. The heaviest buyers of the stock, however, declared that these announcements were not news to them, and intimated that their buying was based upon developments of far more importance. Further inquiry brought out hints that agreements heretofore only verbal have been put into writing and signed, and that through the execution of an option it is now possible for Metropolitan and Brooklyn Rapid Transit interests to take over the control of the Manhattan system. Stories of this sort have been in circulation for some time, but they have been vague and confused. Yesterday, however, there was more definite talk in quarters where information as to Whitney-Widener-Elkins plans should be correct.

GRANGER BUOYANCY.

All of the Granger stocks showed noteworthy strength yesterday. St. Paul was the leader of the group, being bought aggressively by Standard Oil brokers and by the more important commission houses. Among the latter it was said that, according to good information, it is not unlikely that St. Paul stockholders will get an extra dividend in September. Personal friends of Mr. J. D. Rockefeller denied that he or his business associates have been selling the stock of late as reported, and quoted him as saying that he regarded the stock as decidedly cheap at current prices. The buying by Standard Oil brokers was taken as a confirmation of these statements.

The early weakness of the wheat market, following upon the Government's favorable weekly crop bulletin, was effective in the Granger stocks, and further reports of fine weather in the West received during the day were also influential. Western houses were heavy buyers for both long and short accounts. Dispatches from that city said that recent developments in the way of weather and earnings and the likelihood of forthcoming statements even more favorable than those of the past two weeks have wrought a great change in Chicago's sentiment on the Western railroad shares.

Burlington was well taken by local commission houses, as well as by Boston and Chicago. There were reports that the May statement will show a phenomenal increase in net. In Rock Island, Flower & Co. were the heaviest buyers.

FEDERAL STEEL INJUNCTION.

Announcement of the withdrawal of the injunction suit against the Federal Steel Company led to an advance in the common stock to 60⅜ yesterday. The news brought about rather urgent covering by room traders and buying by commission house clients, who sold out long stock some days ago, when the dividend was enjoined. Flower & Co. were heavy buyers on the advance, and among Flower interests there was renewed bullishness on the stock. Federal Steel will sell ex dividend to-day. The dividend is payable July 20.

The dismissal of the Federal Steel injunction had a direct effect upon American Steel and Wire. There was considerable covering in the latter stock, which kept it firm in the face of further heavy selling by brokers supposed to be acting for inside interests. It was argued that, according to official statements, the Federal Steel suit was the reason for the failure of Steel and Wire Directors to put their common stock on the dividend list, and that the withdrawal of this suit leaves the way open for a declaration on the latter at the next Directors' meeting. Among inside interests, however, this logic did not seem to carry much weight. It was intimated that the Gates contingent is planning a new campaign against Steel and Wire common, of which it is believed to be still short.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO.

Wall Street confidence in the new Baltimore and Ohio was much strengthened yesterday by the news of the election of Messrs. Cowen, Murray & Underwood to the respective positions of President and First and Second Vice Presidents of the new company. Mr. Cowen and Mr. Murray have won Wall Street commendation by their management of the property as receivers, and both are looked upon as railroad executives of unusual ability. Mr. Cowen in the financial and administrative department, and Mr. Murray in the operating line. Mr. Underwood, who is to be the Second Vice President and General Manager, is known through his work upon Northwestern roads, and is regarded as a manager thoroughly conversant with such methods as Mr. J. J. Hill has employed with such great success upon the Great Northern system. Baltimore and Ohio's new executive trio is well esteemed in financial circles.

NORFOLK AND WESTERN.

The Southern stocks enjoyed exceptionally good buying yesterday, and were all strong. Louisville got up to 68⅞, Southern Railway preferred to 50¼, Missouri Pacific to 43¼, Kansas and Texas preferred to [illegible] and Norfolk and Western preferred to 69. In the latter stock banking interests were again buyers, quietly absorbing all offerings, as has been their custom for some time past. In these quarters sentiment on Norfolk is decidedly bullish. The company's continuing heavy earnings, the position of the preferred as an assured 4 per cent. stock, and the road's excellent physical condition, are points upon which emphasis is placed. It is said that considerable of the preferred stock has been taken out of the Street of late and put into investors' boxes, where it is likely to remain as long as dividends are maintained.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

No action taken by the Directors of the National Bank of Commerce at their meeting in matter of a successor to President Sherman, who retires on July 1.

Purchase by the Bank of England of £54,000 bar gold in the open market in London.

Decrease of $642,580 in exports of general merchandise for the week, as compared with the previous week, but increase of $280,612 as compared with the corresponding week last year.

Shipment of 871,000 ounces of silver to Europe by to-day's steamer.

Cleveland, Canton and Southern 5 per cent. bonds to be refunded by the Wheeling and Lake Erie into a 4 per cent. bond with a bonus of the latter's first preferred stock.

American Steel and Wire's application for transfer to the regular list of the Stock Exchange expected to be ready about September next.

Placing in the unlisted department of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange of 300,000 shares of capital stock of the Susquehanna Iron and Steel Company.

Declaration of the regular dividends on Lake Shore, Michigan Central, and Canada Southern.

Last meeting to-day of the Stock Exchange Governing Committee until the Fall.

Confirmation by the stockholders of the Wheeling and Lake Erie of the purchase of the Cleveland, Canton and Southern.

Selection of Eben E. MacLeod for the Chairmanship of the Western Passenger Association, succeeding Mr. Caldwell, recently resigned.

Decision of Chicago Clearing House to discontinue free collection of out-of-town checks.

Decrease of $8,612 in New York, Susquehanna and Western's net earnings for May, but increase of $92,131 since July 1.

Satisfactory progress of the fortnightly settlement in the London market.

Decrease of $179,282 in Northern Pacific's total net income for May, making an increase of $239,850 since July 1.

Advices from Austin, Texas, that a combination of New York capitalists with a fund of $40,000,000 has been organized in that State for the purpose of buying up cattle and ranch property.

Meeting of the Directors of the Chicago and Alton in Chicago having the reorganization of the company under consideration.

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the third week in June showed increases:

Chicago & Eastern Illinois	$16,300
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville	12,479
Chicago & West Michigan	8,127
Detroit, Grand Rapids & Western	5,902
St. Joseph & Grand Island	10,021
Western New York & Pennsylvania	12,300
Total increase 6 roads	$65,129
Increase previously reported	725,184
Total increase 37 roads	$790,313

Decrease:

Fort Worth & Rio Grande	$919
Decrease previously reported	54,181
Total decrease 4 roads	$55,100
Net increase	$735,213

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

Exports of general merchandise from the Port of New York for the week were valued at $8,738,977, against $9,381,566 in the preceding week and $8,478,365 in the corresponding period last year. Total since Jan. 1 $227,659,584, against $245,894,173 in the corresponding period last year.

GOVERNMENT CROP REPORT.

WASHINGTON, June 27.—The weekly crop bulletin issued by the Weather Bureau to-day says:

Over much the greater part of the country the weather conditions of the week ended June 26 were highly favorable, particularly in the Middle Atlantic States, central valleys, and on the Northern Pacific Coast. Local storms, however, have caused damage in portions of the lake regions and Upper Ohio Valley, while drought continues in portions of New England, the South Atlantic and Gulf States, and in Central Tennessee. Rain is also needed in portions of South Dakota, Utah, and Eastern Washington. Much-needed rain have fallen in Southern New England, New Jersey, New Mexico, and Arizona, relieving to a great extent the protracted drought which has prevailed in those sections. The report from Havana shows that showers have occurred throughout Santa Clara, Matanzas, and Havana Provinces, which have been of incalculable benefit to crops, especially cane and tobacco. The western portion of Pinar del Rio Province continues to suffer from drought.

Corn has made marked progress in the principal corn States and generally throughout the northern and central sections of the country, under exceptionally favorable temperature conditions, and in those States where cultivation had been retarded the crop is now clean. A considerable part of the crop has been laid by in Kansas, Missouri, Illinois, and Indiana. In North Dakota, while corn has improved, it is still backward. In the Southern States the outlook for corn is less promising. In Southern Texas the crop is now maturing, with prospects of a light yield.

The weather conditions have continued favorable for Winter wheat harvest, which is in progress in the more northerly sections of the Winter wheat region. As in the preceding week, the reports indicate that the yield, while light, is better than was expected in some States, and the grain generally is of excellent quality. A large crop of excellent quality is being harvested in California. Under exceptionally favorable weather conditions on the North Pacific Coast the crop in Oregon and Washington has made rapid advancement, and is beginning to ripen in the first-named State.

The outlook for Spring wheat continues promising. The threatening conditions from rank growth and lodging in Minnesota and Iowa, referred to in the preceding bulletin, are not reported this week from Minnesota, although they still exist to some extent in Iowa.

The oat crop is needing rain in New York and Michigan, and too rank growth and lodging are reported from Wisconsin, Iowa, and Nebraska. The reports respecting this crop from the Ohio, Central Mississippi, Upper Missouri, and Red River of the North Valleys are generally favorable. In the South States, where harvesting has been completed, the yields are light.

Except over portions of Southern Texas, Louisiana, and Mississippi, where cotton, more particularly the late planted, is suffering for rain, this staple has made favorable progress, although reported small in Arkansas, Alabama, and Georgia. As a whole, the crop is well cultivated and is growing well. In Louisiana cotton that came up after the drought is now reported dying.

Insects are causing injury to tobacco in South Carolina, Indiana, Kentucky, and Tennessee, and the crop continues to suffer from drought in the last-named State. Elsewhere the reports respecting tobacco are favorable, except in Virginia, where the stands are poor. Tobacco is being housed in South Carolina and Texas.

Having has continued under generally favorable conditions, and, as indicated in the bulletin for the preceding week, the yield in New England, the Middle Atlantic States, and portions of Illinois is very light. The reports for this week indicate light yields in Iowa, while an excellent crop is being harvested in the States of the Ohio Valley, Minnesota, and on the Pacific Coast. The ranges in New Mexico and Arizona have been greatly improved by late rains. In Montana much meadow land has been inundated.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE.

President Sherman Says that His Resignation Stands.

At the discount meeting of the National Bank of Commerce yesterday nine of the thirteen Directors were present, among them the new members of the board, Joseph C. Hendrix, Augustus D. Juilliard, George G. Haven, and James N. Jarvie. No action was taken on the resignation of President William W. Sherman, which takes effect on Saturday. A President may, however, be elected at the Directors' meeting on Friday. After the meeting President Sherman said:

"I shall not withdraw my resignation. While I have no plans for the future, so far as recreation goes, my action in withdrawing stands. I do not see what difference it makes, anyhow. The bank can get along without me. We have an able Vice President, J. Pierpont Morgan, and an excellent cashier, William C. Duvall, and they would run things to suit all interests for a time."

THE NORTH AMERICAN TRUST.

Directors Accept Resignation of Messrs. Jarvis and Conklin.

The Directors of the North American Trust Company accepted yesterday the resignations, to take effect July 1, of Vice Presidents Samuel M. Jarvis and Roland R. Conklin, who will continue in the Directorate and retain every financial interest in the company. Col. Heman Dowd was elected a Vice President of the company, he having qualified as a Director. Luis Suarez Galban of Havana, who is one of the largest importers of general merchandise in Cuba, also was elected a Director.

During the reciprocity treaty with Cuba his shipments from the United States averaged one vessel a day. The new Directors qualify by purchase of the new issue of stock.

Shipments of Gold.

The gold shipment yesterday by the National City Bank was $2,550,000, or $100,000 less than was announced on Monday. L. Von Hoffmann & Co. exported $500,000. No shipments for the rest of the week were announced yesterday.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Tuesday, June 27, 1899.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
110	118	15	Adams Express	114	114	114	114	.....
17½	18	200	Am. Car & Foundry	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	+ ⅝
60	61	100	Am. Car & Found. pf.	61	61	61	61	+ ½
36¾	37	1,625	American Cotton Oil	36¼	36⅞	36¼	36⅞	+ ⅞
35	40	115	American Dist. Tel.	36	36	36	36	.....
135	140	100	American Express	140	140	140	140	+7
44	49	50	Am. Linseed Co. pf.	44½	44½	44½	44½	.....
18½	19	200	American Malting Co.	20	20	20	20	.....
6⅝	7	1,080	American Spirits Mfg.	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅜
30½	31	127	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf.	30	30	30	30	.....
53⅞	54	18,000	Am. Steel & Wire	54⅛	54⅝	53¾	54	+ ¼
93	96¼	435	Am. Steel & Wire pf.	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	.....
153½	153¾	34,585	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	153	154⅞	151⅝	153½	+ ⅜
117½	118½	810	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	117¾	118	117¾	117¾	− ¼
102	104	200	Am. Tel. & Cable Co.	103	103	103	103	+2
34	35	1,000	American Tin Plate	35¼	35¼	33¾	34¼	−1⅝
83	83½	150	Am. Tin Plate pf.	83½	83½	83½	83½	− ½
91	91¾	2,060	American Tobacco	90⅞	91¾	90¼	91¾	+1¼
36⅜	37	600	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	37	37	36¾	36⅞	− ¼
84⅝	84¾	975	Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf.	84	84⅝	83¼	84⅝	+ ⅝
53¼	53⅞	1,550	Anaconda Copper	53¼	53¼	52⅞	53¼	.....
184½	185⅝	3,775	At., T. & S. F.	184½	184½	183⅝	184½	+ ¼
57⅛	57¾	21,374	At., T. & S. F. pf.	57	57¼	56½	57⅛	+ ⅛
27½	28	150	American Steel Hoop	28¼	28¼	28¼	28¼	+ ⅛
76	77	100	Am. Steel Hoop pf.	77	77	77	77	+ ⅛
49¾	50	5,056	Baltimore & Ohio	49½	49¾	48⅞	49¾	+ ⅝
71	71¼	2,449	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	71	71	70	71	+ ½
115½	115¾	43,520	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	114⅝	115⅝	113¾	115½	+1½
14½	15	500	Brunswick City	15	15¼	15	15¼	.....
55¼	55½	500	Canada Southern	55½	55¾	54⅝	55¼	− ½
98¼	98½	100	Canadian Pacific	98¼	98¼	98¼	98¼	.....
52	52½	900	Cent. Pac., asst pd.	51⅜	52½	51⅜	52	.....
25⅜	25⅝	2,060	Chesapeake & Ohio	25⅝	27½	25⅝	25⅝	+ 1⅞
57⅜	59	800	Chicago Con. Traction	58½	58½	57⅞	57⅞	−1⅛
133⅞	134	25,255	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	133¼	134⅞	132⅝	134	+1
71½	73½	150	Chicago & Eastern Ill.	72⅞	72⅞	72⅞	72⅞	−2½
114¾	114¾	3,725	Chicago Great West.	14½	14½	14⅜	14⅜	+ ⅛
68⅛	69	200	Chi., Ind. & Louis.	69	69	69	69	+ ¼
9	10	200	Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf.	8½	8½	8½	8½	− ⅛
129½	129¾	46,650	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	128½	129½	127⅞	129¾	+ ¾
173	174	215	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	173¼	173¾	173¾	173¾	.....
162½	162¾	4,681	Chicago & Northw.	161	163	160	162½	+1½
196	200	100	Chi. & Northw. pf.	200	200	200	200	+9
114⅜	114¾	33,077	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	113½	115	113	114⅞	+1⅝
15½	15⅝	200	Chicago Term. Trans.	15⅜	15⅝	15⅜	15⅝	− ⅛
43¼	47	210	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	47½	47½	47	47	+1½
57¼	57⅝	1,200	C., C., C. & St. L.	57¾	57¾	57	57	.....
98	100	750	C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	100	100	99½	100	+ ¼
1¾	2	100	Col. Coal & Iron Dev.	2	2	2	2	− ½
45	45¼	200	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	45¾	45¾	45½	45½	− ½
5⅛	5⅝	100	Colorado Southern	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼	− ⅜
44	45	142	Col. Southern 1st pf.	45	45	45	45	+1
18	19	12	Col. Southern 2d pf.	17	17	17	17	.....
183¼	184½	3,485	Consolidated Gas	181¼	184¾	181½	184¼	+ 2⅜
39½	40	14,815	Continental Tobacco	38¾	40	37⅝	39¾	+1½
79½	80	1,502	Continental Tobac. pf.	80	80	79½	79½	− ½
120½	120⅞	610	Delaware & Hudson	120⅝	120⅞	120½	120⅞	.....
170½	171¼	1,220	Del., Lack. & West.	171½	171½	170	171	− ¼
21¾	22	100	Denver & R. G.	22	22	22	22	+ ¼
77	77¾	1,050	Denver & R. G. pf.	76¾	77¼	76¾	77	+ ¼
21¼	21⅝	3,000	D. M. & Ft. Dodge	19½	21⅛	19½	21¼	+1⅛
12¼	12⅝	250	Erie	12⅝	12⅝	12⅜	12⅝	+ ⅛
35	35¼	2,380	Erie 1st pf	34½	35¼	34½	35¼	+1
17½	18½	250	Erie 2d pf	18	18¼	18	18¼	+ ¼
60	60¼	13,852	Federal Steel	60	60⅜	59½	60¼	+1½
81½	81¾	3,020	Federal Steel pf.	82	82	81¾	81⅝	+ ⅛
118½	119⅜	500	General Electric	118½	119	118¼	119	+1
68	68	90	Glucose Sugar Ref.	68	68	67½	67½	.....
110½	111	520	Lt. Ht. Claflin Co.	110½	111½	110½	111½	+1
57⅛	57¾	702	Hocking Valley pf.	57⅛	57¾	57⅛	57⅝	+ ¾
72	77	100	Homestake	72	72	72	72	+2
114	114¼	1,380	Illinois Central	114	114¼	113¾	114	.....
41⅞	42¼	550	International Paper	41	42	41	42	+ ½
12	13	1,160	International Silver	13	13	11	11	−3
12¼	12½	10	Iowa Central	12	12	12	12	.....
49	49½	568	Iowa Central pf.	48½	49	48½	49	+ ¾
11½	13	250	Kanawha & Michigan	11½	12	11½	12	+ ½
98	100	25	Laclede Gas pf.	99½	99½	99½	99½	.....
67⅝	68½	20	Lake Erie & West. pf.	67¼	67¼	67¼	67¾	.....
68	75	20	Long Island	65	65	65	65	.....
68¾	68⅞	11,062	Louisville & Nashville.	68	68⅞	67¾	68⅞	+1½
116¼	116⅜	31,848	Manhattan Con	113¾	116¼	113¾	116¼	+2¼
223⅜	228	7,563	Metropolitan St. Ry.	226¾	227¾	225¼	227⅜	+ ⅝
13½	13⅝	200	Mexican Central	13	13⅛	13	13⅝	+ ⅝
3½	4	2,600	Mexican National ctfs.	3⅝	3¾	3⅝	3¾	+ ⅛
15¼	16	435	Met. W. S. El. of Chi.	15½	15½	15¼	15½	+1⅝
56	58	200	Met. W. S. El., Chi., pf	57⅞	57⅞	57⅞	57⅞	+1⅞
54	54½	400	Minn. & St. Louis	53	54¼	53	54¼	+1½
94	95	410	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf.	93	94	93	94	+1⅞
26¾	28	400	Minn., S. P. & S. S. M.	26⅜	27½	26½	26½	+1½
66¼	67½	300	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	66¾	66¾	66¼	66¾	− ¼
34⅝	34¾	4,470	M., Kan. & Texas pf.	33⅞	34¼	33⅞	34¼	+1¼
42⅜	43	8,050	Missouri Pacific	42	43¼	42	42⅞	+ ⅝
39	40	100	Mobile & Ohio	40	40	40	40	.....
111⅜	112	185	National Lead Co. pf.	111½	111½	111½	111½	.....
49	49½	106	National Steel	49	49	49	49	.....
89	90	750	National Steel pf.	89¾	90	89⅞	90	.....
117½	117⅞	3,960	New Jersey Central	117¾	117⅞	117	117⅞	− ⅛
182	185	100	New York Air Brake.	180	180	180	180	− 5
140	140¼	35,000	New York Central	137⅜	140¼	137¼	140¼	+1½
216	218	200	N. Y., N. H. & H.	219	219	217½	217½	+1½
26¼	26⅝	2,700	N. Y., Ont. & West.	26¼	26⅝	26¼	26½	+ ½
19¼	20	600	Norfolk & Western	19¾	19⅞	19¼	19¼	− ¼
68¾	69	775	Norfolk & West. pf.	68¾	69	68¾	68¾	+ ¼
11¼	11⅜	1,650	North American	11¼	11⅜	11¼	11⅜	+ ½
48¼	48⅝	2,310	Northern Pacific	48¾	48⅞	48¼	48¼	.....
77¼	77½	4,650	Northern Pacific pf.	77¼	77⅝	77¼	77⅜	.....
35	40	900	Oregon R. & Nav.	37½	38¼	37¼	37¼	+ ⅝
47¼	48	1,175	Pacific Mail	47⅝	48⅜	47⅝	48	+ ⅝
132¼	132⅝	14,816	Pennsylvania R. R.	131⅝	132½	131	132¼	+ ¾
119½	119⅝	5,330	People's Gas. Chicago	118⅜	119½	118¼	119⅛	+ ⅝
54⅜	55	300	P., C., C. & St. Louis.	54¼	54⅞	54¼	54⅞	+ ½
50¾	51½	100	Pressed Steel Car	51	51	51	51	+ ½
83½	84	20	Pressed Steel Car pf.	84½	84½	84½	84½	.....
159	160	376	Pullman Pal. Car Co.	160	160	160	160	+2
9	12	100	Quicksilver pf	10	10	10	10	+1
20¾	20¾	150	Reading	20	20	20	20	.....
60⅜	60¾	16,100	Reading 1st pf	60	61	60	60⅜	+ ⅝
34⅝	34⅜	700	Reading 2d pf.	34	34½	34	34½	+ ⅝
10¾	10⅝	450	St. L. & San Fran.	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅛
36¾	36¾	400	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	36¼	36¼	36¼	36¼	+ ⅛
12¼	13	1,000	St. Louis Southw.	12¼	12½	12¼	12⅜	+ ⅛
32¼	32⅝	2,875	St. Louis Southw. pf.	32	32⅜	32	32¼	+ ⅝
109¾	110	3,500	St. Paul & Omaha.	107⅝	109¾	107⅝	109	+1¼
180	180	20	St. Paul & Omaha pf.	180¼	180¼	180¼	180¼	.....
31⅞	32	1,920	South

clined 1-16, to 107 13-16, for money, and 107¼ for the account. The Bank of England gained £67,000 bullion on balance.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE SALES

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
10..	A., T. & S. F..	18½	18½	18½	18½
2,280..	A., T. & S. F. pf.	80¾	87½	80¾	87
$2,250..	Am. Sugar Ref..	152¾	154½	151¾	153⅜
1,580..	Am. Steel & W..	53¾	54½	53¾	54½
20..	Am. Spir. Mfg..	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜
20..	Am. Tobacco....	90¼	90¼	90¼	90½
27,580..	Brooklyn R. T...	114¾	115¾	113½	115⅜
14,640..	Chi., Bur. & Q..	133¾	134½	132¾	134½
20,750..	Chi., M. & St. P.	128¾	129¾	128	129¾
4,400..	Chi., R. I. & P..	113¾	115	113¾	114¾
2,150..	Cont. Tobacco..	38½	39¼	37¾	39¼
20..	Cont. Tobac. pf.	80	80	80	80
50..	Chi. Great West.	14½	14½	14½	14⅜
30..	Cent. of N. J....	117¾	118	117¾	118
100..	Ches. & Ohio....	25¼	25⅝	25¼	25⅝
8,450..	Federal Steel...	59¾	60¾	59¾	60⅛
250..	Federal Steel pf.	81⅝	81⅝	81⅝	81⅝
2,600..	Louis. & Nash...	67⅞	68¾	67⅞	68¾
20,980..	Manhattan.....	113¾	116¾	113⅜	116⅜
2,430..	Mo. Pacific....	41⅞	43¼	41⅞	42⅜
30..	Nor. Pacific....	48	48¼	48	48¼
20..	Nor. Pacific pf...	77¼	77¼	77¼	77¼
160..	N. Y. Central...	138¾	140	138¾	140
100..	North American.	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝
70..	Pacific Mail....	48¼	48¼	48	48
1,550..	People's Gas...	118¾	119½	118¼	119⅝
40..	Pennsylvania ...	132	132	132	132
1,840..	Reading 1st pf..	60¼	61¼	60	60⅝
50..	Southern Ry. pf.	50¼	50¼	50¼	50¼
10..	Southern Pacific.	31⅜	31⅜	31⅜	31⅜
150..	Tenn. C. & I....	63½	64½	63¾	64¼
340..	Union Pacific....	41⅝	42⅜	41⅝	42⅜
240..	Union Pacific pf.	77¼	77¼	77	77
30..	U. S. Leather pf.	69¾	69¾	69¾	69¾
135,320					

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
$15,000..	Am. Gas 5s.....	101½	101½	101¼	101¼
15,000..	A., T. & S. F. adj. 5s	84	84	84	84
35,000..	St. L. S. W. 2d.. 6s	57¾	57¾	57¾	57¾
$65,000					

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS—

	1899.	1898.	1897.
Mileage	648	648	648
3d week June	$97,300	$81,000	$72,000
From July 1	4,483,002	4,155,460	3,789,533

CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & LOUISVILLE—

Mileage	535	535	537
3d week June	$75,193	$62,714	$60,091
From July 1	3,380,503	3,226,922	2,796,113

CHICAGO & WEST MICHIGAN—

Mileage	614	614	587
3d week June	$39,534	$31,407	$30,674
From July 1	929,521	763,513	.....

DETROIT, GRAND RAPIDS & WESTERN—

Mileage	451	451	451
3d week June	$27,032	$21,130	$23,232
From Jan. 1	638,460	619,358	.....

FORT WORTH & RIO GRANDE—

Mileage	146	146	146
3d week June	$6,247	$7,166	.....

ST. JOSEPH & GRAND ISLAND—

Mileage	251	251	251
3d week June	$30,720	$20,699	$17,384
From July 1	1,222,566	1,213,731	924,846

WESTERN NEW YORK & PENNSYLVANIA—

Mileage	642	642	651
3d week June	$68,100	$55,800	$54,500
From July 1	3,180,440	3,167,984	2,883,139

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD for the half year ended June 30:

Gross	10,824,469	10,158,782	$9,619,214
*Op. exp.	7,510,010	6,944,330	6,445,175
Net	3,314,459	3,214,452	3,174,039
Charges	1,410,000	1,410,000	1,680,000
Surplus	1,904,459	1,804,452	1,494,039
Dividends	1,731,327	1,731,327	1,483,995
Surplus	173,132	73,124	10,044

*Operating expenses include $510,398 for new equipment.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL for the half-year ended June 30:

Gross	7,156,000	6,972,000	6,554,000
Op. ex. & tax	5,584,000	5,220,000	4,805,000
Net	1,572,000	1,752,000	1,749,000
Charges	1,212,000	1,212,000	1,206,000
Surplus	550,000	540,000	543,000
To Can. South	153,000	150,000	152,000
Dividends	150,000	150,000	150,000
Surplus	3,000	.....	2,000
To Mich. Cen.	397,000	390,000	391,000
Dividends	374,760	374,760	374,760
Surplus	22,240	15,240	16,240

NEW YORK, SUSQUEHANNA & WESTERN for May—

Gross	183,647	186,442	181,922
Operating exp	106,942	101,125	95,678
Net	76,705	85,317	86,244
Prop. expenses to gross	58%	54%	52%
For eleven months—			
Gross	$2,189,440	$2,121,994	$2,066,287
Net	1,017,310	925,179	929,156

NORTHERN PACIFIC for May—

Gross	2,005,691	1,918,193	1,470,014
Operating exp	1,182,801	1,040,333	1,045,147
Net	822,890	877,860	424,867
Prop. exoenses to gross	58⅞	54¼	71
Taxes, rentals, improvement, &c..	$297,939	$155,193	$42,900
Net op. inc....	524 940	722,666	381,967
Misc., not including land sales...	71,404	22,376	31,572
Net income—			
Main system....	596,355	745,043	413,539
Prop. lines....	17,868	48,463	.....
Total	614,224	793,506	.....
From July 1 to May 31—			
Gross	23,825,539	21,949,404	.....
Net	12,715,873	11,875,466	.....
Net. op. inc....	10,184,697	10,146,590	.....
Total income....	11,014,261	10,774,411	.....

READING COMPANY for May—

Railway Company—			
Receipts	1,899,701	1,697,546	1,613,102
Exp., including renewals, &c..	1,235,406	1,066,437	1,024 841
Net earnings....	664,295	631,108	588,261
Prop. expenses to gross	65¾	63	63⅝
Coal and Iron Company—			
Receipts	$1,449,670	$1,802,850	$1,637,609
Expenses	1,431,675	1,850,102	1,727,889
Net profit	17,895	*47,251	*90,280
*Loss.			
Reading Company—			
Net income	20,416	23,456	34,957
Net all cos	702,607	607,313	532,938
Charges & taxes..	750,000	753,603	.....
Deficit	47,392	146,348	.....
Fiscal year to date—			
Railway Company—			
Receipts	20,984,416	20,166,569	18,937,464
Net	8,493,021	8,821,557	8,207,444
Coal and Iron Company—			
Receipts	21,408,526	21,314,449	19,547,790
Net profit	979,877	569,412	137,219
Reading Company—			
Net income	174,199	310,919	314,009
Net all cos	9,647,097	9,701,889	8,718,672
Surplus	1,397,097	1,411,606	.....

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, June 27.—The market to-day persistently refused to join in New York's improvement. The railroad shares—Reading, Lehigh Valley, and Pennsylvania—moved up slightly, but this was due wholly to New York buying, local houses taking the selling end. Choctaw touched 38, its highest on record, due to favorable earnings. Union Traction was up a shade, but Consolidated of Pittsburg went off a point on further delay in the deal with American Railways. The latter, however, was firmer. The steel stocks were rather weak, receding small fractions.

The close was firm at these bid and asked prices:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cambria	20½	20½	Penn. Mfg	23½	24
Choctaw	37⅞	38	Phila. Trac	99½	99¾
Con. Trac.	33	33⅝	Union Trac.	41¼	41⅝
El. Stge. Bat.	130	134	United G. I.	167½	.....
El. S. Bat. pf.	132	137	Welsb. Lt.	42	43
El. Co., Am.	17½	17¾	W. N. Y. & P.	.....	.....
Lehigh Val.	27	27⅛	Penn.	7½	7¾
Marsden	16	16½			

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

CHICAGO, June 27.—There was a continued improvement in Linseed preferred to-day, the stock advancing from 44½ to 44⅝, at the opening, to 47 at the close; the common advanced from 8¾ to 9⅜. Metropolitan preferred brought 56, and the bonds 96⅝; the trust certificates sold at 14⅞@15. Tin Plate common opened at 35½, but fell to 34, closing at 34½; preferred opened at 83, and lost a point, but closed at 83⅛.

Settlement prices:

American Strawboard	29
Calumet & Chicago Canal & Dock Co.	76
Diamond Match Co. of Illinois	151½
National Biscuit Co. com.	42¾
National Biscuit Co. pf.	97¼
Brewing & Malting Co.	2
Brewing & Malting Co. pf.	12
Milwaukee & Chicago Brewing Co.	3
Milwaukee & Chicago Brewing Co. pf.	20
Chicago Packing & Provision Co.	12
Chicago Packing & Provision Co. pf.	30
North Chicago Street Railroad	245½
West Chicago Street Railroad	120
South Side Elevated Railroad	94
Lake Street Elevated	16
Lake Street Elevated, trust certs.	13
Street's West Stable Car Line	20

REGULAR STOCKS.

American Linseed com.	9¼
American Linseed pf.	46⅛
American Tin Plate com.	35¼
American Tin Plate pf.	83
National Biscuit Co. com.	42¾
National Biscuit Co. pf.	97¼
National Carbon com.	18
National Carbon pf.	81
National Steel com.	49
National Steel pf.	89¾
Diamond Match	151
West Chicago Street Railroad	120

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

BOSTON, June 27.—At the Clearing House this morning all the loans were made at 3 per cent., and New York funds sold at 25 and 20 cents' discount. On call, money ruled from 3 to 4 per cent. Time money was quoted from 3 to 3¼ per cent. for four to six months on the choicest dividend collateral, and from 3½ to 4½ per cent. on mixed collateral. There was a good demand for business paper, and best names passed from 3 to 3½ per cent., and good names from 3¼ to 4½ per cent.

Boston and Albany climbed 7 points more, to 280, its high record point, and then eased off a point. New Haven sold firm at 218½. Boston and Maine sold at 193¾ and Pittsburg preferred at 116¾ and 117. An excellent buying of Atchison preferred, mostly for New York account, lifted that stock to 57⅝. Boston Elevated touched 100 again. Erie Telephone was up to 99 and Bell sold at 349 and 350. Dominion Coal easily went to 55 and receded only a fraction. There was good buying of Federal Steel, Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, and Sugar on the advance. In the coppers, which, as a class, were still very dull, Baltic was the feature, pushing up sharply to 35½ and reacting only a fraction. Some of these prices were shaded a trifle later in the day, but the undertone held firm for the whole list up to the close.

Closing bid and asked:

Mining Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adventure	9½	10	Old Colony	9½	10
Allouez	8	..	Old Domin	37¾	38¼
Arcadian	54¾	55	Osceola	..	84½
Arnold	15	15¼	Parrot	51	52
Ash Bed	2¼	2½	Pioneer	2½	3
Atlantic	31¼	33	Quincy	150	160
Baltic	34½	35	Rhode Island	7	7¼
Bost. & C. C.	..	25	Santa Fe	11	12
Bost. & Mon.	335	345	Santa Ysabel	13	13¼
Butte & Bos.	76	80	Shoe	36¼	37
Cal. & Hec.	780	790	Tamarack	205	..
Centennial	33¼	34½	Utah Cons	42½	43
Franklin	17½	18½	Washington	2	2½
Humboldt	2½	3	White Knob	11	12
Isle Royale	43½	44	Winona	14	15
Mohawk	26	27	Wolverine	44	44½

Railroad Stocks.

Bost. & Alb.	278	280	Cent. M. pf.	68	..
Bost. & Low.	235	240	Fitchburg pf.	117	..
Bost. & Me.	195½	..	N. Y. & N. E.	68	..
Bost. & Prov.	300	310	N. Y. & N. E. 7s	113	..
Bost. Elev.	110	111	N. Y. & N. E. 7s	118	..
Bost. Gas 5s	87	89	West End	..	95
Cent. Mass.	17½	18½			

Miscellaneous Stocks.

Am. Bell T.	349	350	Mex. Tel	3¾	3⅞
Chi. Stk. Y.	145½	147	N. Eng. Tel.	189	..
Dom. Coal	54½	54¾	U. S. Oil	46	46½
Dom. C. pf.	..	116	Westinghouse Electric	49½	50¼
Erie Tel.	100	100¼			
Lamson St.	..	38			

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 27.—This morning nearly 14,000 shares of mining stock was sold. Consolidated Virginia advanced 35 cents. In the afternoon there was a slump all along the line. The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday were as follows:

	Tuesday.	Monday.
Alta	.17	.11
Alpha Con	.07	.07
Andes	.20	.24
Belcher	.39	.44
Best & Belcher	.55	.76
Bullion	.09	.08
Caledonia	.71	.85
Challenge Con	.36	.39
Chollar	.34	.39
Confidence	1.01	1.05
Con. Cal. & Va	2.10	2.90
Con. Imperial	.01	.02
Crown Point	.29	.31
Gould & Curry	.32	.38
Hale & Norcross	.37	.40
Julia	.02	.02
Justice	.16	.18
Kentucky Con	.05	.05
Lady Washington Con	.01	.01
Mexican	.58	.75
Occidental Con	.29	.29
Ophir	1.15	1.45
Overman	.19	.22
Potosi	.50	.52
Savage	.29	.34
Sag Belcher	.09	.09
Sierra Nevada	.77	.89
Standard	2.40	2.40
Syndicate	.05	.05
St. Louis	.10	.10
Union Con	.44	.51
Utah Con	.20	.18
Yellow Jacket	.40	.47
Silver Bars	60¾	60¾
Mexican dollars	49¾@50¼	49¾@50¼
Drafts, sight	12¾	12¾

COLORADO SPRINGS, June 27.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Tuesday.		Monday.	
	Bid.	Asked.	Bid.	Asked.
Anaconda	46	49	47½	49
Anchoria	80	85	80	82
Argentum	24¾	25¼	24½	25
Battle	29	30½	28	29
Columbine	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾
Consolidated	9¾	10	9⅝	10
Damon	17¾	18	17⅞	18
Elkton	91	94	90	91
El Paso	30½	30⅝	29¾	30
Findlay	15½	15⅝	16	16
Garfield	12¼	12⅞	12	12¼
Gibson	24	28	25	26
Golden Fleece	33	35	34	36
Golden King	85	92	87	92
Gold Coin	190	200	195	200
Gould	22¾	22⅞	23½	23½
Isabella	78½	79½	81⅝	82
Independence	58	58¼	57½	57⅝
Jackpot	36	36½	35¼	36
Matoa	32	33½	35	35½
Moon Anchor	114	120	116	117½
Pinnacle	18	18⅜	18	18¼
Pharmacist	5	5⅛	5	5¼
Portland	190	192	191	192
Rawlings	40	41	40	41
Rosa	24	25	23½	24⅞
Union	29¼	29¾	30	30
Vindicator	89	92	96	96
Work	22¾	22¼	22⅞	23

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Dividends are announced by the following companies, details of which will be found in another column: The Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company, the Michigan Central Railroad Company, Canada Southern Railway Company, the Mechanical Rubber Company, the National Citizens' Bank, and New York County National Bank.

BIG STEEL PLANT IN ASTORIA.

James M. Waterbury Is President of a New Manufacturing Company That May Have a Large Output.

The erection of a large steel manufacturing plant will be begun in Astoria next week. The plant will cover about five acres of ground, and will give employment to between 1,000 and 2,000 workmen. The mill will be on Orchard Street, and will have a frontage of 306 feet on the river. It will extend back 600 feet. This is the recently acquired site of the Astoria Light, Heat and Power Company.

The company for which this plant will be built is the New York Steel and Wire Company. It has a capital of $200,000 and a bonded indebtedness of $100,000. The President is James M. Waterbury, and the Treasurer A. Van Horne Ellis. The office is at 60 South Street. The President said yesterday that it was the intention of the company to manufacture open-hearth steel from pig and scrap iron, and to make merchant iron and steel and also wire nails and wire rope. It is said that the capital of the company will shortly be increased to $500,000.

James M. Waterbury organized the Cordage Trust in 1889. It was incorporated in New Jersey as the National Cordage Company, and its charter gave it a life of fifty years. At the start the company had $10,000,000 in common stock and $5,000,000 in preferred 8 per cent. cumulative shares. That capitalization was maintained until early in 1893, when the common stock was doubled, the old shares being turned into new when they were quoted at 147.

Among the plants held by the trust on a lease of fifty years were the Boston Cordage Company, Standard Cordage Company of South Boston, the Bedford Cordage Company of New Bedford, Mass.; the Lawrence Rope Works of Brooklyn, the Field Cordage Company, the Ohio Cordage Company, the Middletown Twine Company of Butler County, Ohio, and William Deeming & Co. of Chicago.

In February, 1893, Cordage stock sold at 75. On May 2 of the same year it closed at 50; on May 3 it touched 35½, and on May 4 it went down to 18¾. On May 5 Chancellor McGill of New Jersey appointed George W. Loper the Treasurer of the trust, and E. C. F. Young, the President of the First National Bank of Jersey City, receivers of the corporation.

An attempt was then made to compel the prosecution of Mr. Waterbury on charges of grand larceny and conspiracy. District Attorney Nicoll decided, after investigation, not to present the charges to the Grand Jury, and in a statement published Dec. 30, 1893, said that there was little doubt "that the National Cordage Company was not at any time insolvent in the sense that its assets were less than its liabilities, although, on account of the extreme stringency of the money market in the Spring of this year it found itself without the cash necessary to meet its daily operations."

In September the reorganization of the National Cordage Company was taken up, and the L. Waterbury Company, Limited, was formed under the laws of New Jersey with a capital stock of $2,400,000. Mr. Waterbury is at present Treasurer of the Waterbury Rope Company.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

M. L. Lee Lithographing Company of New York; capital, $10,000. Directors—Martin L. Lee, Isaac Rosenthal, and Dinah Rosenthal of New York.

Sonne Brothers Company of Nepera Park, Westchester County, to deal in wines and liquors; capital, $60,000. Directors—Henry Sonne, Julius A. Mandel, and Bernard Lipman, New York City.

Elwood Building Company of Middletown; capital, $5,000. Directors—Jacob Gunther, Charles L. Elwood, Emil E. Raash, J. Frank Tuthill, Otis D. Hardenburgh, and Charles E. Taylor, Middletown.

American Sewing Machine Repair Company of New York; capital, $10,000. Directors—Max Stern, Henry Heflich, Moses L. Mittlemark, Gerson Herbst, Herman Bender, Isaac Lieberkan, Max Herbst, Solomon Krampner, Max Schoenfeld, and Leon J. Rovere, New York; Morris Beck and Henry L. Gerber, Brooklyn.

Utica Electric Light and Power Company, a consolidation of the Utica Electric Light Company, the Utica Electrical Manufacturing and Supply Company, and the Trenton Falls Electric Light and Power Company; to operate in Utica, Rome, Prospect, Whitesborough, New Hartford, Clinton, Frankfort, Ilion, Trenton, Holland, Patent, Oriskany, Mohawk, Herkimer, and other points in Herkimer and Oneida Counties; capital, $1,000,000. Directors—Harry D. Pixley, Daniel N. Crouse, T. S. Griffiths, W. Jesse Brayton, and William B. Lewis, Utica; William G. Phelps, Binghamton; Joseph Fox, New York.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS

Herbert W. Stover has been appointed Brooklyn branch manager of the fire insurance companies represented in the metropolitan district by William Morgan.

Superintendent Orear of the Missouri Insurance Department has declined to approve the Kansas City Real Estate and Insurance Exchange, which was recently projected "as a means of preserving rating agreements under the operation of the Missouri anti-trust law.

F. W. Gibsone, manager of the Fire Insurance Rating Bureau at St. Paul, Minn., has resigned because of the troubles which a special delegation of the Governing Committee of the Western Union has been endeavoring to settle.

Auditor Hart of Indiana has declined to issue a license to the American Mutual Aid Society of St. Louis, on the ground that its practice of writing life insurance risks between the ages of sixteen and sixty-five years without medical examination is prohibited by the Indiana statutes.

Chicago advices deny the report that the Eastern syndicate, which lately purchased the Rockford Insurance Company of Illinois, is now endeavoring to pick up the stock of the German Fire Insurance Company of Peoria, Ill. The German of Peoria was organized in 1876, and is capitalized at $200,000. Its net surplus on Dec. 31, 1898, was $150,140.

Vice President Thomas S. Chard of Chicago and Manager W. J. Dutton of the Firemen's Fund Insurance Company of San Francisco are in this city on an inspection trip.

The special meeting of the New York Board of Fire Underwriters to consider a form for returning the "aggregate amount of premiums received for insuring property in the City of New York," in accordance with Section 8 of the charter of the board, will be held to-day.

Produce Exchange Association Wins.

NEWARK, N. J., June 27.—Vice Chancellor Stevens to-day handed down a decision in the suit between the Produce Exchange Building and Loan Association and the Peabody Land and Loan Company of America. The decision is a victory for the New York association. Lewis Brown bought a number of lots in this city and gave two purchase money mortgages to the Peabody Company. These amount to $7,000. He later began to erect twenty houses and borrowed $17,000 from the Produce Exchange Association. He left town with the mortgages unsettled and owing some $10,000 to builders. The suit was to determine the order in which the claims were to be taken.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Parkway Apartment House Sold for Elliot Zborowski by A. A. McCormick—Silk Exchange Deal Again Denied.

A. A. McCormick has sold for Elliot Zborowski of Paris, France, the Parkway Apartment House, at 45 West Seventy-second Street, adjoining the northeast corner of Columbus Avenue and the street, on a lot 50 by 102.2. The seller purchased this property in 1890 and gets a cash consideration for it now. The price and the buyer's name are withheld. It is understood, however, that the building brings well over $100,000.

The sale of a large eight-story mercantile building on Canal Street, near Broadway, is reported, but the details are withheld.

The story of the sale of the Silk Exchange Building, at Broadway and Broome Street, by John T. Williams to Darius Ogden Mills, which was reported as denied in this column yesterday, though published elsewhere, was authoritatively pronounced as incorrect by Mr. Mills yesterday afternoon. "The building was offered to me," said he, "some time ago, but I did not buy it. Not only have I not purchased it, but I am not even negotiating for it."

The houses in West One Hundred and Forty-first Street, near Hamilton Terrace, the sale of which by H. F. Schellhass was reported yesterday, were Nos. 525 and 527, each 16 by 65 by 99.11. They were sold for Patrick H. Lynch to Kempner Brothers, Mr. Schellhass and L. J. Phillips & Co. co-operating in the brokerage.

William M. Ryan has sold to Charles T. Wells the lot on the north side of West Eighty-fourth Street, 200 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, 25 by 100.

Alexander Walker has sold one of his five-story brownstone houses on Riverside Drive, between One Hundred and Thirteenth and One Hundred and Fourteenth Streets, lately built. In 1897 he bought a plot on the Drive about 50 feet south of One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, 50 by 100, and erected two dwellings thereon. This is the second of these dwellings, the first of which was sold about a year ago.

Schrag & Richberg have sold for Frederick Hasbrouck the five-story business building 151 West Twenty-third Street.

Martin Metzger has bought of the Trustees of the Presbytery of New York, through W. F. Mangam, the southwest corner of Seventy-second Street and Second Avenue, 60 by 102.

Henry D. Winans & May have sold for Miss Susan De Forest Day, on private terms, the two four-story brownstone dwellings 19 and 21 West Fifty-first Street. The size of No. 19 is 21 by 60, butler's pantry extension, lot 10x4, and of No. 21, 25 feet, with dining room and chamber extension. Both these houses are leased for a term to the present occupants.

Thomas Hooker has sold for a client to Mrs. Catherine Sheedy, for $2,300 each, the two adjoining lots on the east side of Jerome Avenue, 133.78 feet north of Tremont Avenue, each 25 by 100.

John F. Manka has sold the seven-story and basement apartment house, the Avon, at the northwest corner of Madison Avenue and One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, 60 by 110. The price is said to be $250,000.

Horace S. Ely & Co. have sold for the estate of William Post to Louis Harbere the five-story tenement 34 Norfolk Street, 25 by 100.

The plot at Madison Avenue and One Hundredth Street, 295 feet by 100.11, the sale of which by James B. Ford for the John R. Ford estate was reported yesterday, was bought through Whitehouse & Porter by William R. Travers.

Dr. John S. White of the Berkeley School filed mortgages for $100,000 yesterday on the property at the northeast corner of Madison Avenue and Forty-ninth Street, the old Columbia College site, which he purchased some time ago from the Columbia Trustees, in order to erect a new building for Berkeley School there. Of these mortgages, one, for $25,000, for two years, was given to the Washington Life Insurance Company, and one, for $75,000, for five years, to the Central Trust Company of New York. Dr. White filed a sixty-thousand-dollar three-year mortgage on the property 46 West Fifty-fourth Street Monday.

Emmeline G. H. Condict has given to the United States Trust Company a three-hundred-and-ten-thousand-dollar mortgage for one year on the property on the north side of Bleecker Street, 150 feet east of Broadway, which she bought of Chase Mellen for $307,000.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co.

29 and 31 Ridge Street, 40 by 75, two three-story and basement brick stores and tenements; partition sale, to A. M. Bruggeman 26,000

234 West One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, 37 by 100.11, five-story brick flat; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, James D. Putnam 41,875

236 West One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, 34 by 100.11, five-story brick flat; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, James D. Putnam 41,875

238 West One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, 34 by 100.11, five-story brick flat; foreclosure sale, to James L. Robertson.. 41,925

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co.

329 and 331 West One Hundred and First Street, 50x100.11, seven-story brick flat; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiffs, David E. Oppenheimer and Joseph Hamershlag, (and interest) 42,000

By Richard V. Harnett & Co.

58 Hamilton Terrace, 17 by 100, three-story and cellar front dwelling; foreclosure sale, to Benjamin H. Newell 16,000

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

668 East One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, 24.1 by 100, five-story brick flat; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, James A. Wolf 1,410

46, 48, 50, and 52 West One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, 100 by 100.11, four five-story brick flats; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, J. Allen Townsend 50,860

1,773 and 1,775 Sedgwick Avenue, 50 by 100, three-story frame dwelling and barn, on two lots; executor's sale, to T. W. Valentain, (bid in) 8,000

1,769 and 1,771 Sedgwick Avenue, 50 by 100, two lots; executor's sale, to Gross & Sundiara, (bid in,) each 2,000

By James L. Wells.

(Executor's sale.)

Stebbins Avenue, west side, 54 feet south of Home Street, 18.16 by 78 by irregular, with frontage of 31.75 feet on Home Street, two-story and basement frame dwelling, to Francis E. Lawrence 2,300

Stebbins Avenue, adjoining the foregoing on the south, 18.16 by 73, two-story and basement frame dwelling, to Francis E. Lawrence 2,300

Townsend Avenue, east side, 75 feet northeast of One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Street, 30 by 100, vacant, to Charles E. Richele 900

Townsend Avenue, east side, 155 feet northeast of One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Street, 25 by 100, vacant, to Francis E. Lawrence 850

Walton Avenue, west side, 25 feet northeast of One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Street, 30 by 100, vacant; to A. P. W. Kinnan 900

Walton Avenue, adjoining the foregoing on the north, two adjoining lots, each 25 by 100; to A. P. W. Kinnan, each 840

Walton Avenue, adjoining the foregoing on the north, four adjacent lots, each 25 by 100; to Francis E. Lawrence, each 850

Jerome Avenue, east side, northeast corner of One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street, 25 on the avenue by 100 on the street, vacant, to S. Jacobs 3,700

Jerome Avenue, adjoining the foregoing on the north, 25 by 100, vacant; to S. Jacobs 2,200

Jerome Avenue, adjoining the foregoing on the north, two lots, each 25 by 100, vacant; to W. W. Strause, each 2,150

Jerome Avenue, adjoining the foregoing on the north, two lots, each 20 by 100; to S. Jacobs, each 1,800

Townsend Avenue, west side, northwest corner of One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street, 25 on the avenue by 100 on the street, vacant; to John Connelly 1,525

Nathalie Avenue, west side, 75 feet northwest of Nindham Place, three adjoining lots, each 25 by 104.02 or 107 by irregular; to F. E. Camp 2,040

Boston Avenue, west side, 45.16 feet northeast of a private road, plot, with barn, 41.64 by 95.80 by 43.5 by 105.83; to Francis E. Lawrence 1,600

On a private road, south side, 99.13 feet west of Boston Avenue, three adjoining lots, each 25 by 87.50; to Francis E. Lawrence, each 500

South Waverley Place, Yonkers, south side, 100 feet east of Herrior Street, four adjoining lots, each 25 by 100; George J. Ord, each 200

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By William M. Ryan, partition sale, Jacob F. Miller, referee, 438 West Twentieth Street, south side, 285.4 feet east of Tenth Avenue, 16.8 by 99.11, four-story brick dwelling.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Henry M. Whitehead, referee, 448 West Thirty-eighth Street south side, 168.6 feet east of Tenth Avenue, 27 by 98.9, four-story brick store and tenement, with one-story frame building on the rear. Due on judgment, $9,900; subject to taxes, &c., for $220.

By William Kennelly, assignee's sale, for benefit of the creditors of Henry Neus & Co., Frank Kuhn, assignee, 114, 116, and 118 East One Hundred and Second Street, south side, 180 feet east of Park Avenue, 75 by 100.11, three five-story stone-front flats. Subject to mortgages for $37,417; due on judgment, $1,720.92; subject to taxes, &c., for $232.51.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Louis B. Van Gassbeek, referee, 197 St. Nicholas Avenue, west side, 29.7 feet south of 120th Street, 29.7 by 79.6 by 25.3 by 64, three-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $1,885; subject to other mortgages and taxes, &c., for $17,312.20.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Sidney J. Cowen, referee, 1,116 and 1,118 Third Avenue, west side, 60.5 feet north of Sixty-fifth Street, 40 by 83.6, two four-story brick stores and tenements. Due on judgment, $2,357.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, John J. McCaley, referee, Fulton Street, south side, about 198.14 feet west of Westchester Avenue, Wakefield, 33 by 151.5, three-story-and-attic frame dwelling, with store, and one-story frame stable in the rear. Due on judgment, $1,100;

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—JOSEPH BERLIANT, Bankrupt.—No. 1,012.

Notice is hereby given that Joseph Berliant, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated June 24, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, July 12th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

GEORGE C. HOLT, Referee.

Dated New York, June 27, 1899.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—LENA K. BUELLESBACH, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Lena K. Buellesbach, bankrupt, has filed her petition, dated June 27th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all her debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, July 12th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted.

STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee.

New York, June 27, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of SIMON COHEN, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 1,170.

To the creditors of Simon Cohen of the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 23d day of June, A. D. 1899, the said Simon Cohen was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of John J. Townsend, referee, No. 45 Cedar Street, New York City, on the 10th day of July, A. D. 1899, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee in Bankruptcy.

June 27th, 1899.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—JACOB H. FLEISCH and NATHAN FLEISCH, Bankrupts.—No. 933.

Notice is hereby given that Jacob H. Fleisch and Nathan Fleisch, bankrupts, have filed their petitions, dated June 27th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all their debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petitions before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, July 12th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioners should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupts thereon.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee.

New York, June 27th, 1899.

NO. 1,163.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ISAAC GOLDSTEIN, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Isaac Goldstein of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 22d day of June, A. D. 1899, the said Isaac Goldstein was duly adjudicated a bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Ernest Hall, referee, No. 64 William St., in the City and County of New York, on the 12th day of July, A. D. 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted.

ERNEST HALL, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated June 27th, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of EDWIN T. HALL, individually and as a member of the firm of Erastus Rose & Sons, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 1,149.

To the creditors of Edwin T. Hall of the City of New York, in the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 19th day of June, A. D. 1899, the said Edwin T. Hall was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of George C. Holt, referee, No. 34 Pine Street, New York City, on the 12th day of July, A. D. 1899, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

GEORGE C. HOLT, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated New York, June 27, 1899.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—HARRY VAN C. HOMANS, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Harry Van C. Homans, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated June 26th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, July 12th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

ERNEST HALL, Referee.

Dated June 27th, 1899.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—HENRY MASS, Bankrupt.—No. 745.

Notice is hereby given that Henry Mass, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated June 26, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, July 12th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

GEORGE C. HOLT, Referee.

Dated New York, June 27, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of WILLIAM R. NIEPER, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 1,164.

To the creditors of William R. Nieper of the City of New York, in the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 22d day of June, A. D. 1899, the said William R. Nieper was duly adjudicated a bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of George C. Holt, referee, No. 34 Pine Street, New York City, on the 11th day of July, A. D. 1899, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

GEORGE C. HOLT, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated New York, June 27, 1899.

NO. 1,172.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of WILLIAM PARCHEN, Bankrupt.

To the creditors of William Parchen of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 23d day of June, A. D. 1899, the said William Parchen was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Theodor Aub, referee, 149 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on the 14th day of July, A. D. 1899, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

THEODOR AUB, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, June 28th, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ELWIN S. PIPER COMPANY, Bankrupt.—In bankruptcy. No. 998.

To the creditors of Elwin S. Piper Company, bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 17th day of June, A. D. 1899, the said Elwin S. Piper Company was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, Number 44 Broad Street, in the City of New York, on the 6th day of July, A. D. 1899, at four o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated New York, June 21st, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JULIUS MIRANTZ, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 1,158.

To the creditors of Julius Mirantz of the City of New York, in the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 13th day of June, A. D. 1899, the said Julius Mirantz was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of George C. Holt, referee, at No. 34 Pine Street, New York City, on the 11th day of July, A. D. 1899, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

GEORGE C. HOLT, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated New York, June 27th, 1899.

NO. 1,163.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ISAAC GOLDSTEIN, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Isaac Goldstein of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 22d day of June, A. D. 1899, the said Isaac Goldstein was duly adjudicated a bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of George C. Holt, referee, No. 34 Pine Street, New York City, on the 12th day of July, A. D. 1899, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

GEORGE C. HOLT, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated New York, June 27, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of WILLIAM R. NIEPER, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 1,164.

To the creditors of William R. Nieper of the City of New York, in the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 22d day of June, A. D. 1899, the said William R. Nieper was duly adjudicated a bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of George C. Holt, referee, No. 34 Pine Street, New York City, on the 11th day of July, A. D. 1899, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

GEORGE C. HOLT, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated New York, June 27, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HELEN PHILLIPS, Bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 1,123.

To the creditors of Helen Phillips of the City of New York, in the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 15th day of June, A. D. 1899, the said Helen Phillips was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of George C. Holt, referee, No. 34 Pine Street, New York City, on the 11th day of July, A. D. 1899, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

GEORGE C. HOLT, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated New York, June 27, 1899.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—JOHN F. BAUDOUINE, Bankrupt.—No. 766.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned trustee, appointed in the matter of John F. Baudouine and John F. Baudouine and Company, bankrupts, pursuant to an order of the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York, sitting in bankruptcy, made on the 21st day of June, 1899, will sell on Wednesday, the 26th day of June, 1899, at the American Horse Exchange, 1,634 Broadway, corner of 50th St., in the City of New York, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at public auction by Francis M. Ware, auctioneer, under the management of W. D. Grand, the horses, carriages, harness, and other stable appurtenances formerly belonging to said John F. Baudouine, consisting of six high-class carriage horses, one tally-ho coach, one brougham, one victoria, and other carriages by Brewster & Co., and first-class makers, two sleighs, various sets of harness of different make, and other stable appurtenances.

Terms of sale and catalogues to be had on application to the American Horse Exchange, 50th St. and Broadway, New York City.

Dated New York, June 21st, 1899.

WILLARD PARKER BUTLER, Trustee in Bankruptcy, 59 Wall Street, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MILTON J. ROSENBERG, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 1,116.

To the creditors of Milton J. Rosenberg of the City of New York, in the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 13th day of June, A. D. 1899, the said Milton J. Rosenberg was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of George C. Holt, referee, at No. 34 Pine Street, New York City, on the 11th day of July, A. D. 1899, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

GEORGE C. HOLT, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated New York, June 27, 1899.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BAUM, HARRIS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HARRIS BAUM, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 121 East 74th Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 19th day of August next.—Dated New York, the 7th day of February, 1899. LEWA BAUM, Administratrix. DAVID S. UPDIKE, Attorney for Administratrix, 80 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

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BURCHARD, THOMAS H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS H. BURCHARD, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of their attorneys, No. 31 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 1st day of January next.—Dated New York, the 19th day of June, 1899. WILLIAM J. LEEDS, ROSWELL B. BURCHARD, Executors. VAN DUZER & TAYLOR, Attorneys for Executors, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. je21-law6mW

CORNELL, JOSEPH.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPH CORNELL, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of the estate, Pier No. 46, North River, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 12th day of September next.—Dated New York, the 6th day of March, 1899. ADAM M. CORNELL, SAMUEL J. CORNELL, PETER G. CORNELL, Executors. BROWN & LEONARD, Att'ys for Executors, N. Y. City. mh8-law6mW

DICKSON, JOHN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN DICKSON, late of New York County, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Richards & Brown, No. 62 William Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 20th day of September next.—Dated New York, the 7th day of March, 1899. MARTHA J. DICKSON, FRANCIS DICKSON, Administrators. RICHARDS & BROWN, Attorneys for Administrators, No. 62 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. mh8-law6mW

DOWIE, PETER.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PETER DOWIE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 121 East 74th Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 25th day of November next.—Dated New York, the fifteenth day of May, 1899.—HENRY S. AMBLER, Executor. WM. BELL WAIT, Jr., Attorney for the Executor, 31 Nassau Street, New York City. my17-law6mW

DUFFY, SABINA.—The people of the State of New York; by the grace of God free and independent. To Margaret Joyce, John Joyce, Michael Joyce, Mary Fox, Kate Manion, Ellen O'Brien, the heirs and next of kin of SABINA DUFFY, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Mary Fox of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York, to have certain instrument in writing, relating to personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Sabina Duffy, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of the County of New York, at his office, in the County of New York, on the 31st day of July, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or, in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the Seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 5th day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

JOHN C. JUDGE, Attorney for Executor, Office and P. O. Address 375 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, N. Y. je14-law6w&jy31

FROHLICH, GEORGE J.—The People of the State of New York by the grace of God free and independent.—To Justus Frohlich, Frederick Frohlich, Carl Frohlich, Henry Frohlich, and the descendants (if any) of Mary Frohlich Fieser, (the name Mary being fictitious, said person's first name being unknown to petitioner herein,) who died at Holzbruch, Hesse-Nassau, Germany, in the year 1892, the heirs and next of kin of GEORGE J. FROHLICH, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Hermann Frohlich, of the City of New York, has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing relating to personal property duly proved as the last will and testament of George J. Frohlich, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore, you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 29th day of June, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 4th day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

TOWNSEND & McELVAINE, Attorneys for Petitioner, Post Office address and office, No. 45 Cedar Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. my17-law7wW

HAWLEY, RAVAUD K.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RAVAUD K. HAWLEY, late of the County of New York and State of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, No. 52 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 18th day of December, 1899.—Dated June 8th, 1899. CHAUNCEY S. TRUAX, L. DEAN HOLDEN, Executors. ROGER A. PRYOR, Attorney for Executors, No. 52 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York je14-law6mW

KEYES, JOHN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN KEYES, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Albert J. Adams, Jr., No. 71 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 26th day of October next.—Dated New York, the 17th day of April, 1899.—AIMEE A. KEYES, Administratrix. ALBERT J. ADAMS, Jr., Atty. for Administratrix, 71 Broadway, N. Y. ap10-law6mW

SCHWIETERING, HERMANN H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HERMANN H. SCHWIETERING, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, No. 28 Greene Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the tenth day of January next.—Dated New York, the 26th day of June, 1899. HERMANN HARTMANN, GERHARD VON THULEN, Executors. LARNED & MARES, Attorneys for Executors, 170 Broadway, New York City. je28-law6mW

SURROGATE NOTICES.

LINK, MARY A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY A. LINK, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Charles E. Miller, No. 32 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the ninth day of September next.—Dated New York, the 7th day of February, 1899. REEVES E. SELMES, CHARLES W. LINK, Executors. CHARLES E. MILLER, Atty. for Executors, 32 Nassau St., N. Y. mh1-law6mW

MARCH, PETER S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PETER S. MARCH, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Howard R. Bayne, Esq., No. 16 Exchange Place, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the twentieth day of October, 1899, next.—Dated New York, the 20th day of March, 1899. EGBERT G. MARCH, Executor. HOWARD R. BAYNE, Attorney for Executor, 16 Exchange Place, New York City. mh22-law6mW

MILLER, GEORGE C.—IN PURSUANCE OF an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, bearing date the 25th day of April, 1899, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE C. MILLER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Frayer, Smith, White & Seaman, No. 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 5th day of November next.—Dated New York, this 1st day of May 1899. JOHN P. STEVENS, CLARITA C. MILLER, Executors. my2-aw6mW

NEWKIRK, RICHARD G.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RICHARD G. NEWKIRK, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of William Klingenstein, No. 218-220 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of November next.—Dated New York, the ninth day of May, 1899. SARAH E. NEWKIRK, Administratrix. WILLIAM KLINGENSTEIN, Atty. for Administratrix, 218-220 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Manhattan. my10-law6mW

PRITZ, CHRISTINE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHRISTINE PRITZ, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 39 Broad Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 13th day of June, 1899. RANDOLPH GUGGENHEIMER and ANTONY HAHN, Executors. GUGGENHEIMER, UNTERMYER & MARSHALL, Attorneys, 30 Broad St., N. Y. City. je14-law6mW

RIEDEMANN, DANIEL.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DANIEL RIEDEMANN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Davis & Kaufmann, No. 280 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 14th day of September, 1899, next.—Dated New York, the 7th day of March, 1899. ADAM RIEDEMANN, AUGUST C. KREISER, Executors.

DAVIS & KAUFMANN, Attorneys for Executors, 280 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. mh8-law6mW

SANDHAM, SARAH ANN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SARAH ANN SANDHAM, late of the County of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of John Hardy, No. 265 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 27th day of November, 1899.—Dated New York the 16th day of May, 1899. ANNA M. SANDHAM, Administratrix. JOHN HARDY, Attorney for Administratrix, 265 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y. My17-law6mW

REFEREES' NOTICES.

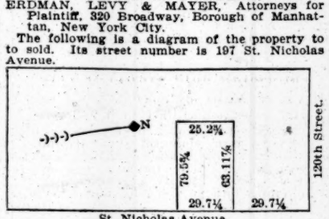
SUPREME COURT. COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—EDWARD P. SIMMS, plaintiff, against JOHN McCORMICK and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 21st day of June, 1899, I, J. P. Keenan, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 20th day of July, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being on the northwesterly side of William Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, bounded and containing as follows:

Beginning at a point on the northwesterly side of William Street, distant two hundred and twenty-nine (229) feet nine (9) inches northeasterly from the northwesterly corner of John and William Streets; running thence northeasterly along the northwesterly side of William Street twenty-five (25) feet; thence northwesterly along the land now, or formerly, belonging to William Everdell, Robert Thompson, and the ministers, elders, and deacons of the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church of the City of New York, ninety-five (95) feet six (6) inches; thence southwesterly along land lately belonging to the Trustees of the Moravian Church twenty-three (23) feet one (1) inch; thence northwesterly along said last-mentioned land two feet one inch (2 ft. 1 in.); thence southwesterly along land belonging to the said parties, the ministers, elders, and deacons of the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church of the City of New York, and heretofore demised by them to John C. Brown, one (1) foot four (4) inches, and thence southeasterly along other land belonging to the said Trustees, ministers, elders, and deacons of the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church of the City of New York, and demised by them to Hannah B. Merritt, ninety-seven (97) feet six (6) inches to William Street aforesaid, the place of beginning, be the said several contents and dimensions more or less as the same is described on a map of this and other adjoining lots fronting on William Street belonging to said minister, elders, and deacons of said Reformed Church, which map is in their possession.

That said property is leasehold premises, and is the same as described in a certain indenture of lease recorded in the office of the Register of the County of New York, in Liber 2,063, Page 368 of Conveyances.—Dated New York, June 26th, 1899. JAMES P. KEENAN, Referee.

WELLS, WALDO & SNEDEKER, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 34 Nassau St., New York City.



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $18,421.67, with interest thereon from the 16th day of May, 1899; together with costs and allowances amounting to $425.60, with interest from June 21st, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, ground rent, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the purchaser, is $1,062.67 and interest.—Dated New York, June 26th, 1899. JAMES P. KEENAN, Referee.

SUPREME COURT.—County of New York.—HENRY W. SCHMIDT et al., plaintiffs, against MOSES KOENIG et al., defendants.

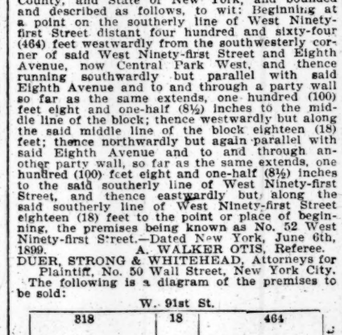
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 16th day of May, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 26th day of June, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by James L. Wells, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Fifty-fifth Street, distant one hundred and fifty-five feet easterly from the northeasterly corner of Fifty-fifth Street and Avenue "A," running thence northerly and parallel with Avenue "A" one hundred feet five inches; thence easterly and parallel with Fifty-fifth Street twenty-five feet; thence southerly and parallel with Avenue "A" one hundred feet and five inches to the northerly side of Fifty-fifth Street; thence westerly and along said northerly side of Fifty-fifth Street twenty-five feet to the point or place of beginning, be the said dimensions more or less.

Subject, nevertheless, to any and all rights which the City of New York may have in and to the whole or a portion of said premises.—Dated New York, May 29, 1899.

JOHN PROCTOR CLARKE, Referee. GUGGENHEIMER, UNTERMYER & MARSHALL, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, No. 30 Broad St., N. Y. City, Borough of Manhattan.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $3,904.75, with interest thereon from the 12th day of May, 1899, together with costs and allowance amounting to $155.00, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the purchaser, is $600 and interest.—Dated New York, 29th day of May, 1899.

JOHN PROCTOR CLARKE, Referee.

The sale of the above-described property is hereby adjourned to August 1st, 1899, at the same hour and place.—Dated New York, June 28th, 1899.

JOHN PROCTOR CLARKE, Referee.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—CHARLES M. ROSENTHAL, plaintiff, against MOSES LASKER et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 1st day of June, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 28th day of June, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate in the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the westerly side of St. Nicholas Avenue, distant twenty-nine feet seven and one-quarter inches southerly from a point formed by the intersection of the southerly side of One Hundred and Twentieth Street with the westerly line of St. Nicholas Avenue; thence running westerly parallel with the southerly line of One Hundred and Twentieth Street sixty-three feet eleven and seven-eighth inches; thence southerly parallel with the easterly line of Eighth Avenue twenty-five feet two and three-quarter inches; thence easterly parallel with the southerly side of One Hundred and Twentieth Street seventy-nine feet five and three-quarter inches to the westerly line of St. Nicholas Avenue; thence northerly along the westerly line of St. Nicholas Avenue twenty-nine feet and seven and one-quarter inches to the point or place of beginning. Said premises being now known as No. 197 St. Nicholas Avenue, in the City of New York.—Dated New York, June 5th, 1899. LOUIS B. VAN GAASBEEK, Referee. ERDMAN, LEVY & MAYER, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 320 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $1,574 25-100, with interest thereon from the 22d day of May, 1899, together with costs and allowance amounting to $200 60-100, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $312 20-100 and interest. The property will be sold subject to a mortgage of $17,000, with interest from about December 1st, 1898.—Dated New York, 5th day of June, 1899.

LOUIS B. VAN GAASBEEK, Referee.

je6-2aw3wTu&F&je28

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—ELLEN RYAN, plaintiff, against FRANCIS RYAN, John Ryan, and others, defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of dower and sale, duly made in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 24th day of May, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the twenty-ninth day of June, 1899, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and described therein as follows: All that certain lot of ground situate, lying, and being in the Sixteenth Ward in the City of New York, distinguished by the number three hundred and twenty-three (323) on a map of certain lands of Clement C. Moore, situate at Greenwich, in the City of New York, recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York in Liber 235 of Conveyances, pages 556 and 557, and which said lot of land hereby granted or intended so to be is bounded northeastwardly in front by Twentieth Street; southeastwardly in the line of Number Three Hundred and Twenty-four (324) on the said map; southwestwardly by the half distance line between Nineteenth Street and the said Twentieth Street; and northwestwardly by a line parallel with the southeastwardly line of said lot numbered three hundred and twenty-three (323) on said map and distant sixteen feet and eight inches northwestwardly therefrom, containing in width in front on the said Twentieth Street and in the rear sixteen feet and eight inches, and in length on each side ninety-one feet and eleven inches, be the same more or less, more particularly known by the street number four hundred and fifty-eight (458) West Twentieth Street.

The premises above described lie in Section 3, Block 717, on the land map of the City of New York.

Dated New York, June 5th, 1899.

JACOB P. MILLER, Referee.

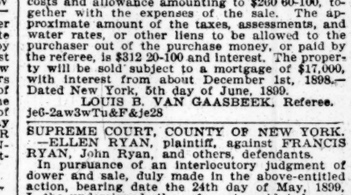
JAMES P. CAMPBELL, Atty. for Pltf., 149 Broadway, Manhattan, N. Y. City.

JOHN HARDY, Atty. for defendants, John Ryan et al.

RYAN & RICHARDS, Attys. for defts., Ellen McGee and ors.

JOHN POTH, Jr., Gdn. ad litem, Ellen Ryan et al.

JOSEPH H. FARGIS, Gdn. ad litem, Frank Ryan.



19th Street.

JACOB F. MILLER, Referee.

je6-2aw3wTu&F&je28

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—JOHN DUER, trustee, plaintiff, against MARY H. TAINTOR and Sarah E. Buckbee, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the first day of June, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the twenty-ninth day of June, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building erected thereon, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, and bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the southerly line of West Ninety-first Street distant four hundred and sixty-four (464) feet westwardly from the southwesterly corner of said West Ninety-first Street and Eighth Avenue, now Central Park West, and thence running southwardly but parallel with said Eighth Avenue and to and through a party wall so far as the same extends, one hundred (100) feet eight and one-half (8½

WAR OF COLONIAL DAMES

Direct Issue of Veracity Causes a Scene in Court.

VAN CORTLANDT MANOR RELICS

Mrs. Ferris Vouches for Washington's Bed—Col. Gardiner Hears the Last Testimony Offered.

The work of taking evidence in the suit between the Colonial Dames of America, plaintiff, and the Colonial Dames of the State of New York and the National Society of Colonial Dames of America, defendants, was ended yesterday afternoon. At the last moment a distinct issue of veracity under oath developed between Mrs. Elizabeth Coralie Gardiner, President of the plaintiff association, and Mrs. Mary E. Jones, Treasurer of the Colonial Dames of the State of New York, and there appeared to be good reason to look for an unpleasant scene.

The two defendant organizations continued to offer testimony to defeat the effort of the plaintiff to have them restrained from using the words "Colonial Dames" in their names. Col. Franklin Bartlett, for the plaintiff, and John M. Bowers, for the defendants, continued to note exceptions. Briefs will be presented July 15. The women of the contending factions seemed to be fascinated with court proceedings, or else had some idea that a showing of numerical strength would govern the result, for about fifty of them were in court at 10:30, when the proceedings began, and remained all day. They not only manifested great interest, but often took active parts.

Mrs. Katherine Morris Beekman was the first witness. She told of the work the Colonial Dames of the State of New York, of which she is a member, have done, including the restoration and preservation of historic buildings, the placing of tablets at the scenes of important historical events, and the like. Col. Bartlett objected to having her say that heroes of the Nation had been received in the City Hall unless she had personal knowledge of the heroes and saw them received.

Mrs. Mary Lanman Dow Ferris identified a list of 2,000 Colonial and Revolutionary relics collected by the Colonial Dames of the State of New York and placed in the Van Cortlandt mansion. When she said one of these was the bed on which George Washington slept when he was at the house, Col. Bartlett objected unless the fact that Washington did sleep in that bed was within the personal knowledge of the witness.

Mrs. Ferris said it was within her personal knowledge, and looked surprised and aggrieved when everybody laughed.

"Don't you know it to be a fact," Col. Bartlett asked, persuasively, "that what is called the Van Cortlandt mansion is not in fact that mansion, which is another house somewhere else?"

"No; I don't know anything of the kind," answered Mrs. Ferris, indignantly.

Mrs. Laura Hoadly Scarboro, Corresponding Secretary of the defendant organization here, contradicted the assertion that the similarity of its name to that of the plaintiff caused mail to be mixed.

Miss Ruth Lawrence, historian of the same defendant society, took the stand the third time and tried to testify on this same point. She said that any confusion of the mails of the rival society was due to inefficiency in the Post Office.

"Object! Strike that out!" said Col. Bartlett, abruptly.

"I only wish to prove that the name of our society is perfectly well known," said Miss Lawrence, smiling sweetly, "but if the Colonel doesn't like it, I am perfectly willing to have it struck out. It is a fact that mail for one society or the other has miscarried on only one occasion in eight years."

Thereupon all the plaintiff women jumped, looked at each other with startled faces, and said, "Oh!" This feminine method of expressing incredulity caused Miss Lawrence to smile again, and she swept her eyes along the countenances of her accusers with an expression of mild defiance.

Then came a quantity of depositions taken in Philadelphia, Washington, and elsewhere, the minute books of the Philadelphia National Society of Colonial Dames of America, and correspondence between its officers and those of the Colonial Dames of America, the plaintiff. These appeared to indicate that there was a great deal of manoeuvring for position among the women of the two organizations and a careful regard for legal bearings so far back as 1891, and that the National Society had rather outgeneraled the Dames of America, and had obtained from them some official or semi-official recognition.

Mrs. Ann Hollingsworth Wharton of Philadelphia again told the story of the organization of the National Society in her city and the failure of the members of the Colonial Dames, the plaintiff, who were present, to object until after organization had been completed.

Mrs. Mary E. Jones, Treasurer of the Colonial Dames of the State of New York, testified that the society had received and disbursed between $23,000 and $24,000 during its life.

Papers were introduced to show that the National Society of Colonial Dames of America has been incorporated in many States, has about 3,500 members, and is growing steadily.

Col. Bartlett continued to object and note exceptions. When the deposition of Elizabeth Byrd Nicholson of Washington, D. C., was read, Col. Bartlett was moved to a special and sudden outburst by a specific declaration that no confusion had ever occurred between the mails of the plaintiff and defendant.

"That is a lawyer's answer," he protested. "No living woman would ever reply to a question in that way."

"Why, there have been several women here who are better lawyers than you or I," rejoined Mr. Bowers.

The defense closed and Mrs. Harriet Hare McClellan of Philadelphia, President of the chapter in that city of the plaintiff organization, was called in rebuttal. Then Mr. Bowers proceeded to retaliate on Col. Bartlett with a fire of objections. Mrs. McClellan was apparently wanted to testify to a circular sent out by the defendants in 1891, but her testimony was ruled out. As she was leaving the stand she stopped and suggested another question to Col. Bartlett, and was put back to say that she knew of several women who had joined the wrong society by mistake. This also was ruled out, and the defendant Philadelphia Dames smiled happily.

Mrs. Elizabeth Coralie Gardiner, President of the Colonial Dames of America, the plaintiff, positively contradicted evidence given a few days ago by Mrs. Mason of Rhode Island about requirements of wealth for membership in the Colonial Dames. She denied that she told Mrs. Mason that she only wanted a few members of each family.

"I told Mrs. Mason she was ineligible," the witness said emphatically. This declaration caused a general stir among the forty-odd other women in the room, and derisive laughter among Mrs. Gardiner's followers.

Mrs. Gardiner took part in the debate over her testimony and suggested changes in its form to meet objections, appealing to Justice Bookstaver to decide whether she couldn't say this or that. But even the decisions of the Justice didn't trouble her seriously.

"The two societies have always been antagonistic," said Mrs. Gardiner emphatically. "Mrs. William Rhinelander—"

"Object!" snapped Mr. Bowers, and there was another wrangle and series of trying on various forms of questions in efforts to fit Mrs. Gardiner and bring out about Mrs. William Rhinelander.

Finally it was put thus:

"Did Mrs. William Rhinelander and others of the Colonial Dames of the State of New York admit to you that they had done wrong in taking your society's name?"

"They did," replied Mrs. Gardiner coolly.

"Mrs. Rhinelander, Mrs. Ely"—here Mrs. Gardiner seemed to become excited and rose and began to point among her opponents—"Mrs. Jones, and Mrs. Livingstone."

Having fired this shot, Mrs. Gardiner walked across the room to her seat on a bench at the rear. As she passed through the gate of the railing a middle-aged, handsomely dressed woman sitting near it leaned forward and said in a whisper so loud that it could be heard through the room: "You ought to be ashamed of yourself."

Mrs. Jones, who sat on the same bench with Mrs. Gardiner, was scarlet. She beckoned Mr. Bowers to her and after a brief conversation he called her to the stand and asked her if she had admitted to Mrs. Gardiner that the Colonial Dames of the State of New York had done wrong in taking the name of the Colonial Dames of America. She leaned forward in her chair, fixed her eyes on Mrs. Gardiner, and said with distinct emphasis:

"I never in my life had any such conversation with Mrs. Gardiner."

Then she walked back to her place, pausing before she sat to make a rapid bow to Mrs. Gardiner and say two or three words to her. Her manner and expression were unmistakably angry. Mrs. Gardiner turned red, but looked another way and smiled.

After a final wrangle between the lawyers over the day for filing the briefs and the stenographer's charges court adjourned. It was fifteen minutes, however, before the room was cleared. The rival bodies of Dames lingered and talked.

District Attorney Asa Bird Gardiner was in court when the last episode occurred and was talking with several ladies. Like all the other men present he looked awkward while it was in progress.

LEGAL NOTES.

ALLEGED MARINE INSURANCE FRAUDS.—Another chapter in the remarkable series of litigations arising over the loss in 1882 of the British bark L. E. Cann was closed yesterday by a verdict for the defendant, in a suit brought seventeen years ago by Stevens Voisin against the Thames and Mersey Marine Insurance Company. The action, which has been on trial for the last twelve days before Justice Dugro and a jury, was brought to recover for goods alleged to have been shipped on the vessel. A bold attempt to defraud the insurance company is claimed to have been disclosed by the evidence. It was charged that while the L. E. Cann was in Vera Cruz, Mexico, in December, 1881, her Captain entered into a conspiracy with Antonio Granos and others to take on board a bogus cargo, and to give bills of lading as for a valuable shipment, and to take on other goods of the same character at Tecolutla, Mexico, and then to lose his ship on the way to New York. The Captain signed bills of lading for a miscellaneous cargo of coffee, sugar, hides, bones, zinc, scrap metal, tobacco, &c., and the shippers obtained about $120,000 insurance from various companies. The chief witness, who got $6,500 for his part in the undertaking, testified that while waiting for the cargo which was to be put on board at Tecolutla he changed his mind and decided to bring the ship to New York. He threw out the greater part of the ballast he had taken in at Vera Cruz to sink the vessel, which, off the coast of South Carolina, sprang a leak. She was abandoned, the crew being picked up by a passing vessel. The L. E. Cann did not sink, and was towed into Norfolk, where the character of her cargo was discovered. Boxes stated in the bill of lading to contain vanilla beans were found filled with refuse from a Mexican farmyard, and only corn was found in bags of alleged coffee. H. K. & F. B. Thurber, who had in good faith made large advances upon a portion of the cargo which was consigned to them, were unsuccessful in 1886 in a suit to recover $55,000 of insurance they had procured. Mr. Voisin, claiming to be the consignee of other portions of the cargo, received a verdict on the first trial of this action, in 1889. A new trial before Justice Truax, after a reversal by the General Term, resulted in dismissal of the complaint. Another trial, again directed by the General Term, resulted in a verdict for the defendant. Because of error in the admission of testimony, a fourth trial was ordered, on which, before Justice Giegerich, the jury disagreed. On the fifth trial, because of the illness of one of the counsel, a juror was withdrawn. On this, the sixth trial, the plaintiff was represented by William Mitchell and the defendant by Treadwell, Cleveland, and Herbert J. Bickford.

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CONTRACT IN RESTRAINT OF TRADE.—The First Appellate Division has affirmed a judgment awarded to William J. Charlton, at Special Term, in the suit brought against him by the Central Fireworks Company for the specific performance by him of his agreement, in October, 1896, when the company purchased his shares of the stock of the Consolidated Fireworks of America, that for twenty years he would not engage, directly or indirectly, in the manufacture or sale of fireworks in any part of the United States, except in California. It was proved on the trial that on the 1st of January, 1898, Charlton organized and became President of the Nordlinger-Charlton Fireworks Company, and the evidence tended to show that, as the result of that competition, the profits of corporations in which the plaintiff company was a controlling stockholder, had seriously diminished. It appeared that the Central Fireworks Company had been organized in June, 1896, for the purpose of procuring control of the manufacture of fireworks throughout the United States, and thereby to enable it to transact that business with increased profits to all concerned. The Court holds that the contract sought to be enforced was one in restraint of trade, its effect being to prevent Charlton from engaging in the manufacture of fireworks, his sole business, for twenty years, and specific performance would not be enforced unless it was made to appear that the contract was based upon a valuable consideration, and such consideration must have been actual, not a mere constructive consideration, such as that imported by a seal to a bond. At the time of signing the contract, Charlton received no consideration for it. He was at that time Superintendent of the Consolidated Fireworks Company, and he retained that position, under the same pay, and upon the same terms, until he saw fit to resign, in December, 1897, upon a threatened decrease of salary. But his retention of the position was not a condition of his signing the paper. It was, therefore, clear that there was no consideration whatever, valuable or otherwise, in fact, given to Charlton for the execution of the paper. The judgment in his favor was therefore affirmed.

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ACCIDENT CAUSED BY SNOW AND ICE IN THE STREET.—A judgment on a verdict for $2,000, recovered by Lottie Lichtenstein in her suit against the Mayor, &c., for a personal injury she sustained while crossing Seventy-ninth Street, at Second Avenue, on the 8th of March, 1893, has been reversed by the Court of Appeals. When, with a child in her arms, Mrs. Lichtenstein reached the crossing, she found it covered with water to the depth of one foot and, consequently, that it was practically impassable. Upon each side of the crosswalk there were ridges or embankments of ice, mud, stones, and snow, which were from one to three feet in height. She endeavored to cross, as others did, by walking upon one of the ridges by the side of the crosswalk. While doing so she slipped, fell, and was seriously injured. This accumulation of water was occasioned by the omission of the city authorities to remove obstructions which existed and remained in the gutters of the street, so that the water, instead of being taken off in the usual manner, ran on to the crosswalk, and was there impounded by the embankments which were on either side. This condition had existed at that place for at least a month before the accident. Justice O'Brien, giving the opinion of the court, which is concurred in by Chief Judge Parker, and Judges Gray and Haight, holds that plaintiff had no cause of action against the city, which was not bound to remove ice and snow from the roadway of its streets. Judge Martin gave a dissenting opinion, which was concurred in by Judges Bartlett and Vann, holding that the question of defendant's negligence and the plaintiff's freedom from contributory negligence were, under the evidence, clearly questions of fact for the jury.

ENDANGERED BY GOLF BALLS.

Residents of Jersey City Demand Police Protection.

Fifteen persons living near the Jersey City Golf Club links have complained to the police that their safety is being endangered and the windows of their houses broken by balls knocked out of bounds.

Mrs. H. Scharf of 469 Mallory Avenue, who is the principal complainant, says that four panes of glass were broken in her house and two window shades ruined. She declares that she is afraid to let her children play in front of the house because of the fear that they may be struck by flying balls. She estimates the damage at $40.

Miss Annie Wynne, another resident of the street, says that she was struck on the hand as she was passing the ball grounds. Detective Gallagher, who was sent to watch the games, reported that in the course of an hour he saw eleven balls fall directly in front of Mrs. Scharf's house, while five balls were driven across the street. He was instructed to secure a list of the players. Police Capt. McKaig says that when this is done he will cause the players to be summoned before Police Justice Potts.

Albert I. Drayton, President of the club, said he had heard of no complaints.

An Old Detective Sergeant Dead.

Charles Kush, a retired Detective Sergeant, died yesterday at his home, 168 East Eighty-second Street. He was appointed to the force Aug. 25, 1869, and was retired May 27, 1895, at the same time as Chief Byrnes. Kush had been in the District Attorney's office for a time, and had been in the Detective Bureau about fourteen years. He was sixty years old.

For Whooping-Cough or Croup, JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT is the natural remedy. If given according to directions, it usually affords immediate relief.—Adv.

There's comfort in a crash suit beyond its coolness.

You can muss it in a hammock; you can roll with it in the dirt; you can spray it with salt water—put it in the tub and it's new again.

Complete Suits, $7.50.

Of those 1500 50c. balbriggan shirts and drawers on sale last week at 25c. there remain a few 40, 42, 44 and 46 shirts; 38, 40 and 42 drawers—at Prince and Leonard St. stores only.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

350 Broadway, cor. Leonard.
569 Broadway, cor. Prince.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

MR. SHURTLEFF BRINGS SUIT.

Declares His Removal as General Appraiser Was Illegal.

Ferdinand N. Shurtleff, who on May 15 last was removed from the position of General Appraiser by President McKinley, yesterday, through his attorneys, filed a petition in the United States District Court, and began suit against the Secretary of the Treasury to recover $307.69, the amount of salary he claims to be due him. In the petition Mr. Shurtleff recites the facts of his appointment in July, 1890, the receipt of the letter in January last from the Secretary of the Treasury requesting his resignation, his request for information of any charges against him, and his refusal to resign.

He then recounts the receipt in February of the notification by the President of his removal from office, which he claims is illegal, the failure of James S. Sherman appointed as his successor to qualify, and the fact of his holding the office until May 16, when Israel F. Fischer, "whom the President had assumed to appoint and commission," took possession of the office.

Mr. Shurtleff says that he has continued to present himself at the office, and has been willing and ready at all times to perform his duties. He says Mr. Fischer's appointment is illegal and void, as at the time there were nine General Appraisers in office, and his appointment was not confirmed by the Senate.

FAYERWEATHER WILL CONTEST.

Decision of Judge Lacombe Practically Reopens the Case.

Judge Lacombe, in the United States Circuit Court, yesterday, granted the motion made by Roger M. Sherman, solicitor for Emma D. Fayerweather and Mary W. Achter, who are contesting the will of Daniel B. Fayerweather, to amend the bill of complaint by inserting a motion to set aside the last codicil to the will, on the ground that it was procured by fraud. In granting the motion, Judge Lacombe says:

"This practically reopens the whole case, and all parties defendant will have twenty days' time after service of the amended bill to plead, answer, or demur thereto. The case being reopened, a plea or demurrer, if interposed, will be considered as a first dilatory pleading, and in the event of its being overruled, the party interposing it will be allowed to answer.

"The defendants, trustees of Hamilton College, may have twenty days to elect whether it will plead, answer, or demur to the amended bill, or whether it will stand on the evidence already taken on the issues raised by its present plea and replication thereto, and the submission thereof heretofore made to this Court."

INQUEST IN WALDVOGEL CASE.

Man Said to Have Received Improper Treatment in a Hospital.

The inquest into the death of George Waldvogel was held before Coroner Fitzpatrick yesterday. Waldvogel was stabbed on the night of June 19, during a quarrel with Philip McDermott of 212 East Twentieth Street, and died the next day. Dr. E. W. Peterson of the Post-Graduate Hospital told of Waldvogel coming to the hospital on the night of the quarrel with a knife wound in the abdomen. The witness said he made a superficial examination and did not think the man badly wounded. He sewed up the wound and directed Waldvogel to go home and lie down.

"Did you think the wall of the abdomen perforated?" he was asked.

"I did not," was the answer.

"If proper treatment had been given the man, could it have been possible to save his life?"

"Yes; perhaps his life might have been saved if he had been treated for perforation of the wall of the abdomen."

Dr. R. M. Taylor of Bellevue Hospital, in which institution Waldvogel died, was the next witness. He told about being summoned to 490 Second Avenue, Waldvogel's home, at 3 o'clock on the morning of June 20. He made an examination and found the wall of the abdomen perforated. Dr. Taylor testified that the man's life might have been saved if proper treatment had been administered in the first place.

The jury rendered a verdict that Waldvogel had come to his death by a stab wound inflicted by some sharp instrument in the hands of Philip McDermott. McDermott was committed to the Tombs to await the action of the Grand Jury.

SHOT TOWER ON FIRE.

Second Blaze in One Belonging to Tatham & Brothers Does $3,000 Damage.

Tatham & Brothers' shot tower, at 82 Beekman Street, caught fire last night for the second time in its history. The fire caused a loss of only $3,000, and, unlike the first fire, in March, 1895, there were no casualties.

Policeman Bishop of the Oak Street Station was standing on the corner of Cliff and Beekman Streets at 7:55 o'clock, when he saw thick clouds of smoke pouring from the upper part of the tower. After sending in an alarm he ran to Tatham & Brothers' warehouse and warned the watchman.

The tower is in the rear of Tatham & Brothers' warehouse, in the middle of a blind alley, between Beekman and Ferry Streets, and hard to reach in case of fire. The seat of the fire was found to be on the fourth story of the warehouse, from which springs the tower, 125 feet in height. The workmen had left the furnace in that part of the building alight on knocking off work at 6 o'clock, and in some manner the woodwork caught fire, which communicated to the interior of the tower.

A lively blaze was in progress when the foremost of the firemen reached the scene. They dragged their hose to the fourth story and after an hour's hard work the fire was put out. The flames did not reach to the top of the tower, where 5,000 gallons of petroleum are stored in a tank. This oil is used in place of coal to melt the lead which is converted into bullets.

It was this tank that caught fire in March, 1895, when a man was burned to death. He was an old employe of the establishment, and was climbing up the interior of the tower to ascertain where the fire was when he was covered by a flood of burning oil, which had escaped from the tank.

Must Pay for Horses' Board.

Charles F. Bates was awarded $795 yesterday by a jury in Part IV. of the City Court in a suit brought by him against James T. Hyde, Assistant Secretary of the Horse Show Association, for the board for a term of thirty months of two horses owned by Hyde.

Arrested and Charged with Murder.

William Ballard, a young negro, who was arrested at Sheepshead Bay yesterday for the murder of Clayton Young, also colored, at St. Louis in August, 1898, was arraigned in the Centre Street Police Court in the afternoon. When arrested Ballard said the deed was committed in self-defense. Magistrate Crane committed the prisoner to the Tombs, pending the arrival of the extradition papers from St. Louis.

Bathing Suits,

$1.00 to $7.50, blue & white stripes—red and white stripes—solid blacks—solid blues—seams don't give out—colors don't merge.

Hackett, Carhart & Co.,

Broadway, | Cor. 13th St., Cor. Canal St., Near Chambers.

MANHATTAN'S NEW POWER

Site Secured on the East River for Company's Electric Plant.

THIRD RAIL WILL BE USED

Contract for 9,000 Tons Already Awarded—Official Statement Made by President Gould.

The Executive Committee of the Manhattan Railway Company had its usual session yesterday, but authorized publication of information of importance in regard to the progress made toward equipping the system with electric motive power. The official statement given out by President George J. Gould was as follows:

"After the meeting of the Executive Committee to-day President Gould said that the Manhattan Railway Company had secured a location for its power house at Seventy-fourth and Seventy-fifth Streets and the East River. The plot has a frontage of 204 feet on the river by 570 feet on the side streets, enough space to install the power for the elevated system and allow for an increase in growth of 50 per cent.

"The contract for 9,000 tons of third rail weighing 100 pounds per yard has been given to the Lackawanna Steel Company, the delivery and installation of which will commence in September.

"During the past week competitive bids have been received from the largest engine builders and boiler factories in the country, which are now being tabulated and compared for the action of President Gould and the Executive Committee."

One of the Directors of the Manhattan Company said: "As for the talk of the existence of any time of an agreement between the Manhattan and the Metropolitan or Third Avenue systems, you can say, in most emphatic terms, that no such agreement exists or existed. The Manhattan has proceeded, and is proceeding, along independent lines. We have been working on this matter for the last two years, studying to get the best system in the world—and we will get it. We have quietly spent hundreds of thousands of dollars, and we are prepared to spend more. We will begin the work of building the new power house at once. It is thought the change of power can be made by the Fall of 1900."

The story that Manhattan would depend on another corporation was never seriously, as the initial plans for the change comprehended one or more power houses and the cost of the source of energy was included in the issue of $78,000,000 of stock for entire electrical equipment, extinction of floating debt, and sundry betterments. The awarding of the contract for third rails was accepted in Wall Street as positive evidence of intention to equip the elevated with electricity. The bids for engines and boilers were for the power house equipment.

So far no indication of the intentions of the Manhattan officials in regard to the exact character of the electric system to be introduced, and the style of motors or cars to be put in service has been given. The power house site cost, it is said, about $300,000, and the cost of the structure and appointments complete will be about $2,000,000.

The work of studying out the electric problems involved in the change of motive power is being conducted by the electrical engineer of the company, W. E. Baker, and a corps of assistants. Mr. Baker came from the service of the Metropolitan Elevated Railway of Chicago, and will take ample time to decide on every plan or system which he may recommend for adoption, and stories that he favors independent cars that may be made up into trains are classed as products of the imagination.

THE ROBERTSON WILL CASE.

Decree by Surrogate Fitzgerald—Settlement Outside of Court.

A decree was issued by Surrogate Fitzgerald yesterday admitting to probate the will of Thomas Seton Robertson. The matters in dispute had been settled outside of the courtroom between Robert G. Ingersoll and Abraham Hummel, the counsel, and all objections were withdrawn yesterday, as announced by Mr. Hummel.

The contest had been brought by Mrs. Robertson, the widow, and the two sisters, Agnes and Ellen, of Dr. Robertson. By the terms of the will, Dr. Robertson entirely cut off his wife. At the time of his death separation proceedings between the doctor and his wife were pending. In the contest the widow and the sisters of the testator alleged mental incapacity on the part of Dr. Robertson at the time of the execution of the will and undue influence upon the part of certain legatees under the will.

SMOKERS ON OPEN CARS.

Complaints Received that the Rules Are Not Enforced.

Complaints have come to THE TIMES from passengers who have been annoyed by persons smoking on the open cars of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company. The offenders in nearly every instance were allowed by the conductors to occupy seats outside of the rows reserved for smokers. Not only have women had to put up with this state of affairs, but they have also been obliged to stand the abuse of conductors to whom they complained. The conductors informed some of the objectors that smoking was allowed on any part of the open cars when the four rear rows were filled, but, while this may be the construction put upon the rules by the employes, the officials of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company make an entirely different statement.

At the office of the President it was said yesterday that smoking is permitted on open cars only on the four rear seats and that conductors are instructed to enforce this rule literally. On combination cars, it was stated, smoking is permitted on any part of the open section.

Answer to a Correspondent.

DOUBTFUL.—The use of the feet in boxing, in the manner described in your query, is not permitted by the Marquis of Queensberry rules.

Jewelry Exhibit at Paris Fair.

Ferdinand W. Peck, United States Commissioner General to the Paris Exposition of 1900, has appointed A. J. G. Hodenpyl of this city expert on watches and clocks, jewelry, and plated ware. Mr. Hodenpyl will organize the manufacturers of this industry for the purpose of making a collective exhibit at the Paris Exposition.

Advance order is required if you wish to be sure of getting THE NEW YORK TIMES editions of Saturday, with Review of Books and Art, and Sunday, with Illustrated Magazine Supplement, Henry Norman's cable letter from London, and other features.—Adv.

O'Neill's

The Automobile Hat

Our own original creation, designed especially for wear in the automobile carriage. The newest and most Stylish Hat of the season.

A Large Assortment of Elegantly Trimmed Sailors at Very Attractive Prices.

ORDERS BY MAIL WILL RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION.

6th Ave., 20th to 21st St.

Hot Weather SHIRTS.

Made of Light-weight Madras (detachable cuffs,)

At 69c. Each.

THREE SHIRTS FOR $2.00.

Regular value $1.00 to $1.25 Each.

Daniell's, Broadway, 8 & 9 Sts.

FIRE HORSES ON A WILD RUN.

Driver Bohme Badly Hurt While Trying to Stop Them.

Frightened by the whistle of an elevated railroad engine and a rapidly running electric car, the three big horses that draw Engine No. 33 ran away with the engine while the apparatus was being coupled to a fire hydrant opposite Cooper Union early yesterday morning. Driver Henry Bohme, thirty-two years old, of 62 First Street, in trying to stop the runaways, was seriously injured, and is now in St. Vincent's Hospital. The frightened horses were brought to a standstill on Mulberry Street in front of Police Headquarters.

The horses first ran through Astor Place toward Lafayette Place. Driver Bohme, who had caught the bridle of the outer horse, was dragged along until Lafeyette Place was reached, when he tried to vault on the horse's back. At that instant the forward wheel of the engine struck the curb, and Bohme was thrown violently to the street.

The horses continued down Lafayette Place, with the big engine swaying behind them. Lafayette Place terminates at Great Jones Street, where it meets Elm Street. The latter thoroughfare is in an unfinished condition, and over the mass of rubbish and stones the horses dragged the engine. At Mulberry and Bleecker Streets, just as they were plunging toward a hole that marks the site of an Italian church, they were met by Policeman Miller and Lulfer. The policemen succeeded in diverting the course of the horses from the cavity into Mulberry Street.

The engine, as it swung into this thoroughfare, struck and demolished a lamppost at the corner of Mulberry and Bleecker Streets. The policemen clung to the horses' heads, and were dragged down Mulberry Street to a point opposite Police Headquarters, where they brought the frightened animals to a standstill. The engine, which was badly injured, was sent to the repair shop. The fire was a slight one.

STEAMBOAT IN COLLISION.

The J. G. Emmons Run Into by a Barge in the North River.

The steamboat J. G. Emmons of the Department of Immigration was run into and seriously damaged in the North River off the Battery yesterday afternoon by a car float belonging to the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company. The float was one of two being towed down stream by a tug. The Emmons was also coming down stream on the New Jersey side of the river. When nearing the Battery the steamboat's pilot attempted to swing into the Barge Office slip ahead of the floats.

The Emmons was struck on the port side, nearly amidships, by one of the floats. The guard rails of the steamboat were smashed for a distance of several feet, her wheel box was stove in, and her joiner work for a distance of twenty feet was damaged. The float went on uninjured. The Emmons was towed to Hoboken for repairs. There were no passengers on the Emmons when she was struck.

OPTICIANS AND PHYSICIANS.

Former Protest Against Resolutions Favoring the Oculists.

The State Optical Society yesterday afternoon at the Fifth Avenue Hotel adopted a resolution deploring the action of certain medical societies of other States in endeavoring to disrupt the hitherto cordial relations which have existed between physicians and opticians.

The reason for the adoption of the resolution was the passage of resolutions by the National Medical Association in session at Columbus, Ohio, and the Homeopathic Society, at Atlantic City, advising physicians to send patients with diseased eyes to the oculists instead of opticians. The public was also advised to consult the former in preference to the latter.

L. L. Ferguson, President of the Optical Society of the City of New York, in speaking of this action of the medical societies, said: "It has long been the custom for family physicians to advise their patients with diseased eyes to consult opticians. There are very few oculists who have attained eminence in their profession, and these, in connection with others, are attempting to alienate the physicians and opticians in order that they may benefit thereby. An oculist when consulted writes a prescription which is filled by an optician, and it is the desire of the oculists to gain some of this trade for themselves."

DIVORCE FOR EDWARD SMITH.

Conspiracy Is Charged and Indictments May Follow.

The third trial of the action for an absolute divorce brought by Edward Smith against his wife, Ada Brenner Smith, in which Dr. Ferdinand G. Kneer, the family physician, was named as co-respondent, terminated yesterday in a verdict in favor of the plaintiff. The case was tried in the Supreme Court before Justice Chester and a jury. The jury on the first trial stood eleven to one in favor of Mr. Smith, and on the second eight to four in his favor.

David Welch, who represented Mr. Smith, after the jury had returned its verdict, said that there had been a conspiracy to procure false testimony against his client, who was made defendant in a counter-suit, and asked Justice Chester to make an order sending the case before the District Attorney, so that the guilty parties might be brought to justice.

Justice Chester advised Mr. Welch to go before the District Attorney himself and ask to have the persons alluded to indicted, and Mr. Welch said he would do so.

Mr. Smith has a suit pending against Dr. Kneer for damages for the alienation of his wife's affections.

Reduction Sale of Furniture! | *Reduction Sale of Furniture!*

O'Neill's.

Special Reduction Sale of FURNITURE!

We want to close out quickly a large lot of Furniture, some of it from our regular stock, which we wish to reduce, and some manufacturers' samples, but all of this season's patterns and of the best grade.

In order to insure a quick clearance we have marked our prices down to a degree low enough to tempt you to buy now for future use. Unusual values are offered in Parlor Suits, Odd Chairs, Dining-Room Tables, Sideboards, China Closets, Bookcases, etc., etc. Four items selected at random from the big stock offered at this sale:

Dining Chairs.

Our entire stock of Dining Chairs that were formerly priced 3.50 to 5.00, including both cane and leather seats, reduced for this sale to

1.98 and 2.98

Brass Bedsteads.

An extensive and varied assortment of this season's patterns, formerly priced at $18 to $100, reduced for this sale to

13.25 to 75

Rockers.

Five hundred handsome Rockers, polished wood and cobbler leather seats, mahogany, oak, and mahogany finish, formerly 5.00 to 9.00, divided for this sale into three grades,

3.25, 4.50 and 6.

Reed Rockers.

A special lot of Full Roll Reed Rockers, all handsome designs, best quality and very comfortable, regular price 3.50 to 6.00, marked for this sale,

2.25, 3.15 and 3.98

Orders by Mail Will Receive Prompt Attention.

☞ All Cash Purchases of Furniture Packed and Delivered Free to Any Railroad Station Within 100 Miles of New York City.

SIXTH AVENUE, 20TH TO 21ST ST.

CALIFORNIA WINE TRADE.

Question of Renewal of Contracts Between Growers and the Winemakers' Corporation—Mr. Crocker's Letter.

The contracts entered into some years ago between the winegrowers of California and the Winemakers' Corporation of that State, whereby the growers were to turn over their wines to the corporation, expire with this year's vintage, and whether the corporation will be dissolved or not is a question that is exciting deep interest in trade circles. A few of the large and a number of small producers are said to be reluctant to renew the agreement, but it is rumored that should the corporation be dissolved the principal large producers who are now members of it will pool their interests and freeze out the smaller men. This, said an authority on the subject yesterday, would be the natural and logical outcome of the dissolution.

The corporation has represented some of the largest producers in the State. It was organized in 1894, when the business of the winegrowers in California was almost paralyzed. The result of the organization was that markets for the wine were found and prices more than doubled. Differences that arose among the large purchasers of wine from the corporation caused a conflict with the distributors of wine. It was sought, by depriving the winemakers of the sale of their wine, to compel them to disband and return to the old condition of organized purchasing power and disorganized manufacturing and producing facilities.

The corporation thereupon built cellars in the different sections of the State for the shipment of wines to consumers. This inaugurated a war between the producers and handlers of wine, during which large sums of money were lost by both sides. It ended in the factions coming together again and resuming the old relations, by which the California Winemakers' Corporation again sold its wine to the dealers represented by the California Wine Association.

"Whether the corporation goes out of existence or not," said this authority, "I do not believe that another war of prices is to be looked for in the near future. Even should the organization go under and the large producers pool their interests and freeze out the small men, as it is said may be done, I do not think this would affect prices, as far as the consumer in the East is concerned."

On Saturday last meetings of the wine producers were held in all the wine districts of California. Whether a sufficient percentage of renewed contracts has been obtained to warrant the continuation of the corporation is not yet known. At a meeting of the Directors of the corporation, held on the 22d inst., a letter was read from Henry J. Crocker, tendering his resignation as President. Mr. Crocker, after reminding the board that he accepted the Presidency from a sense of duty to the Commonwealth, expresses surprise that steps to reorganize have not already been taken.

"Your corporation," says Mr. Crocker, "is essentially an organization of producers attempting to obtain a legitimate profit on their product as manufacturers. To me it seems suicidal for you to attempt to conduct your business individually against the buying and selling interests that are so closely organized."

A prominent wine merchant, speaking of the present condition of the American wine trade, yesterday said:

"There never was a time in the history of the American wine industry when the people were in a better condition to accept native wine than they are to-day. The trouble has been hitherto that the wines have been put on the market so immature that they do not keep clear and are not wholesome to the stomach. At the present prices, which in some instances are lower than the cost of production, makers cannot afford to keep wine the three years necessary for it to mature."

LAWYER MADE A MISTAKE.

Said His Client Was Incompetent to Plead, but He Was Not.

Giacamo Morado, who stabbed his wife, Joanna, to death in Hoboken a month ago, was arraigned before Judge Blair in the Hudson County Oyer and Terminer Court at Jersey City yesterday. Alexander C. Young, Morado's counsel, set up the plea that his client is not only insane but by reason of his insanity is unable to comprehend his position, enter any plea, or make any defense. Counsel therefore objected to the presentment of the indictment or any order the Court might make requiring the defendant to plead.

Judge Blair overruled the objection and at the request of counsel the facts were entered upon the record. The interpreter was then directed to read the indictment in Italian. When Morado had heard it he was asked by the interpreter how he would plead. He responded, clearly and firmly, in Italian: "I am not guilty."

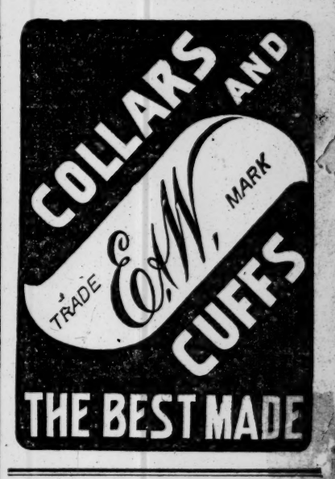
The plea was entered and Morado was remanded, no date being set for trial.

Miss Kellam Held for Trial.

Miss Adelaide Kellam, an actress, living at 226 Fifth Avenue, who was arrested Monday night on the complaint of Miss Mary Beal Maris of 102 West Thirty-seventh Street, charging her with perjury, was held for trial in the Centre Street Police Court yesterday. Miss Maris secured a judgment against Miss Kellam in supplementary proceedings, and the latter denied she had gotten $1,000 life insurance at the death of her father. An officer of the Equitable Life Assurance Society appeared in the police court yesterday and stated that Mr. Kellam's life was insured in favor of his daughter for $1,000, and that she had received the money. A receipt given by Miss Kellam was produced in evidence.

Appeal for an Old Man.

The Charity Organization Society appeals for $200 wherewith to provide for a man of seventy years who is so hampered by his physical defects in obtaining work that he cannot compete with younger and more ablebodied workers. He is a man of high character, well educated, and refined. Any money for this case sent to the Charity Organization Society, 105 East Twenty-second Street, will be promptly and publicly acknowledged.



AMUSEMENTS.

MANHATTAN BEACH TO-DAY.
4 P. M. SOUSA AND HIS BAND
7 P. M. SPECTACLE AND FIREWORKS.
8 P. M. PAIN'S Frank Daniels AND COMPLETE OPERA COMPANY, IN THE IDOL'S EYE.
MATINEE SATURDAY AT 4.
NEXT WEEK, FRANK DANIELS, THE WIZARD OF THE NILE.
SPECIAL MATINEE JULY 4.

ONE ADMISSION PRICE to all 3 Grandeurs!
THE NEW YORK! The Great Golden Spectacle! 8 to 11:45.
THE MAN in the MOON!
The Grand Ballets! 500 People!
Including Sam Bernard.
Promenade de Luxe